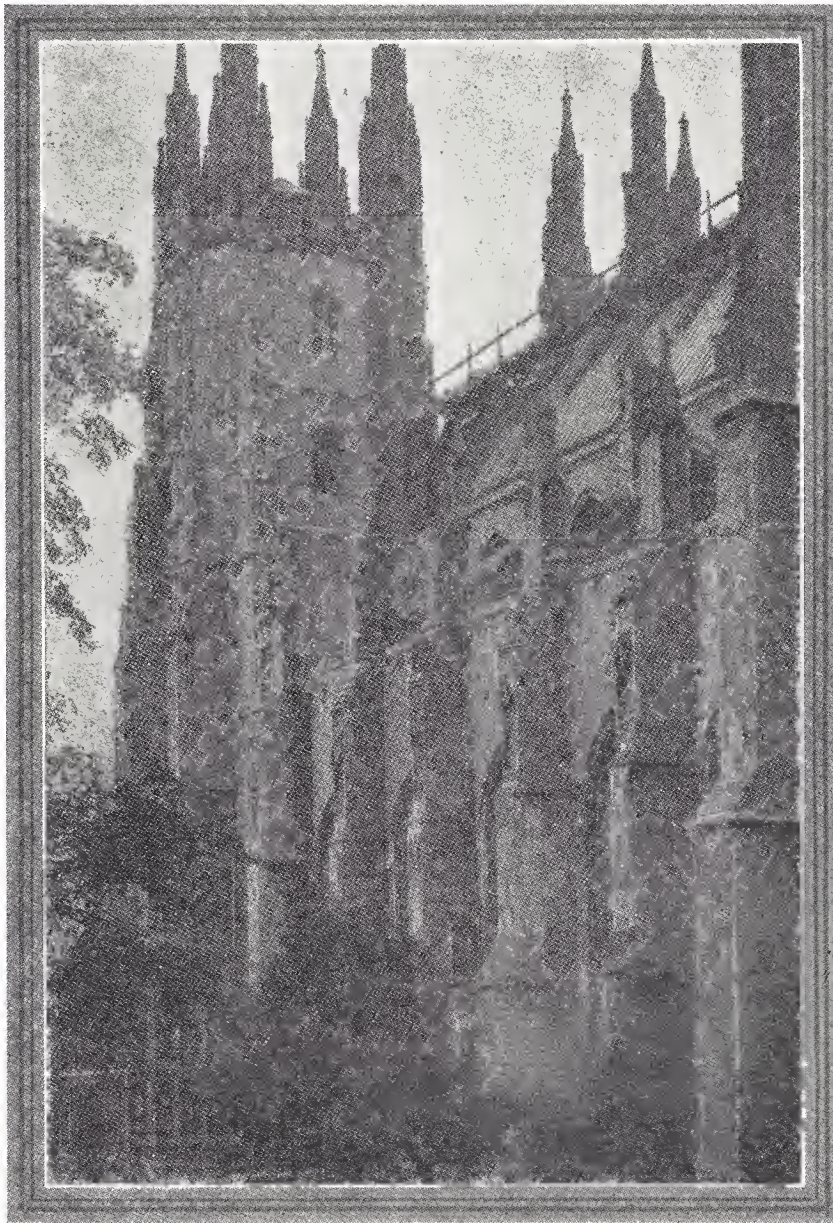


EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

MAY
1929

TONO
ROCK SPRINGS
RELIANCE
WINTON
SUPERIOR
CHANNA
CUMBERLAND

A monthly publication devoted to the interests of the Employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company



Canterbury Cathedral
Canterbury, England.

*The Church Cathedral of the Archbishop
of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of
England.*

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 6

MAY, 1929

NUMBER 5

Canterbury Cathedral The Mother See of the Church of England

By Jessie McDiarmid

Relation to Beginning of Christianity in England.

ONE of the bits of historical incident that every school boy and girl remembers is the story about Pope Saint Gregory, while still a simple monk of the Benedictine order, finding two fair-haired Saxon lads standing in the Roman slave market. He was struck with their beauty and asked what they were, was told they were Angles and said, "I could better name them 'angels' than Angles." Somehow fatherliness shines through his remark and has shined on and on down the many centuries since then.

This incident has often been spoken of as the beginning of the coming of the teachings of Christianity to Great Britain. Monk Gregory wanted them to go to Saxon-Britain as a missionary and was refused permission. But his seeing the two fair slave lads might also be said to be the beginning of Canterbury Cathedral because after Saint Gregory was chosen Pope (Gregory the Great 590-604) he, who had himself been a devoted monk and believed in their devotion and ability, sent forty monks to Britain under the leadership of Augustine. The king of Kent, Ethelbert, who had a Christian wife received them kindly although history tells us that Ethelbert went to meet the monks in the open because he, with his pagan mind, believed they might conduct some sort of magic. However, he gave them a church building at Canterbury, dating from the Roman occupation of Britain. This brings us to a "beginning" for Canterbury that is earlier than Pope Gregory even if we know little about it. This much we know—that there was a church antedating the arrival of Augustine, that it was given to Augustine and the forty monks sent by Pope Gregory and became the center of missionary effort in the south of England just as York was the center for the teaching of Christianity in the north of England years later.

Perhaps we ought to recall as briefly as possible that the time of Pope Gregory was not the height of Roman power and conquest, that Julius Caesar began the conquest of Great Britain and Ireland (55 B. C.) and that we know little about the religion of the Celtic peoples who belonged to the islands except that it was what we call pagan. The Romans established themselves as far as the wall which they built from the Clyde to the Firth of Forth to protect themselves from the native tribes and clans. Later, as the power of the Roman Empire waned and barbaric invasions at home forced her to withdraw her soldiers from Great Britain, the islands were left to be again conquered by the Saxons and Angles who came across the North Sea from the region south of Denmark. Covering the two centuries in between there is almost no record. The Saxons and Angles were pagan. However we remember that St. Patrick had taken the faith of the Roman Church to Ireland more than one hundred years before and that isolated missionaries had gone to Scotland and England from the monasteries which were there established. The Celtic language still lives in Wales, parts of Ireland and in the north of Scotland.

With this tiny outline may we think of the beginning of Canterbury as Augustine began his monastery there. Frances M. Gostling in her charming book, "The Lure of English Cathedrals," tells about the coming of the band of monks as she sees it after extended study and visits to Canterbury. "It is a bright April morning and the sun glitters upon the great silver cross, and on the 'Image of Our Lord and Saviour painted upon a board,' and as they come nearer, we can hear the boy Honorius intoning the prayers for the day, and the monks chanting their litanies. As they

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Jessie McDiarmid, Editor.

pass me I see Augustine, whom I have long singled out by his great height, turn and look downward to where, on the right, lies Canterbury, his future home, and the scene of his many labors. Then we follow them down the hill, and as they enter the city their voices united in one great prayer, whose every words have come down to us through the centuries. 'We beseech Thee, O Lord, in all Thy mercy, that Thy anger and wrath be turned away from this city, and from Thy Holy House, for we have sinned. Hallelujah!'

"I suppose it is a vision, a fancy, Canterbury is full of such dreams. While staying there it is almost impossible to distinguish between the dream and the actual, the past and the present. But as with my mind's eye I follow the little band bearing the gifts of Saint Gregory, the great two-volumed Bible, the Psalter, the Book of the Gospel, the Histories of the Christian martyrs, the Lives of the Apostles, it all seems very real indeed, and I remember how the Canterbury Book mentions these precious documents as being the 'Foundation of the Library of the whole English Church.'"

An old English historian continues the story about the monk missionaries: "They began to imi-

tate the course of life practiced in the Primitive Church preaching the Word of Life to as many as they could, despising all worldly things, receiving only their necessary food from those they taught." Converts began to multiply and Ethelbert's name has gone down in history surrounded by the story of his baptism into the Christian Church. Again Frances Gostling imagines it for us:

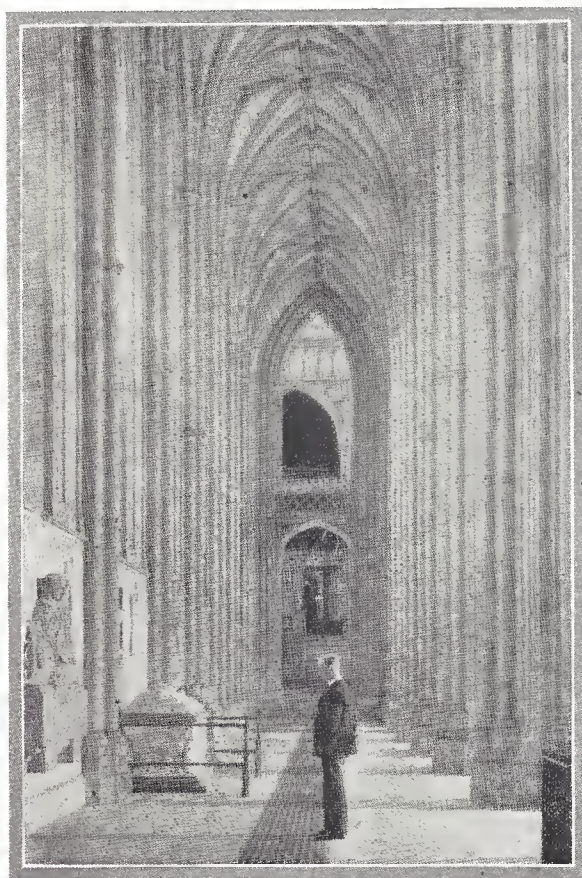
"And if, as some people believe, the western end of the building was nothing but a great open archway, after the style of the early church at Bosham, as shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, and of many pilgrim churches abroad, what a sight it must have been for the people of Canterbury, standing on the slopes below, to see their great and good King making his public confession of faith, and then, laying aside his royal robes kneeling humbly while the priest poured the water three times over his head. And afterwards Augustine celebrated mass and Ethelbert, in his white baptismal robes, made his first Communion." Augustine then became the first Archbishop of England.

The Cathedral

Passing on from those glorious beginnings we recall that Canterbury, the mother see of the Church of England, leads the list of English cathedrals in its consequence. And we digress a moment to recall the first lesson we ever had in the importance, ecclesiastically, of a cathedral, which was given us by an uncle who is both an architect and an artist, and gave us as well our first lessons in any sort of appreciation of beauty in architecture. We had been to a wedding at St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, Canada, a little old church with lovely hand hewn rafters and a long nave, built during the struggling years of a pioneer people, the church of Archbishop Matheson, now Primate of the Church of England in Canada and a son of these same Scottish pioneers. Other churches, of gray stone, with costly and beautiful chimes and rarely exquisite glass, with gifts from the Old Land, have been built in fashionable sections of the city. But old St. John's Cathedral is still the cathedral church. Wonder at this we expressed as we returned from the wedding and can still recall the phrasing of the explanation we received.

The term cathedral is often erroneously supposed to refer to a church building of first architectural rank. In reality, architecture has nothing whatever to do with the use of the word. A cathedral is simply a church which contains the bishop's chair, his cathedra. It is the ecclesiastical centre of his diocese.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the highest dignitary of the English Church, under the sovereign, and is besides the first peer of England next to the royal family. He crowns the British sovereigns and has many duties which would be, to us,



An aisle of Canterbury Cathedral. Note the English Gothic clustered columns with their shafts harmonizing and membering with the vault ribs. The aisle is about one-half the height of the nave.

judicial functions. Even in Parliament the Archbishop of York, who is the only other archbishop and of lesser authority, takes precedence of all peers except the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor.

We may say then that Canterbury, since Augustine was made by Ethelbert, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, has been the center of religious England since 597. The present is the third church on the site, the first being that granted to Augustine and originally built by Roman Christians during the Roman occupancy; the second a Norman church built about 1070 which was destroyed by fire. The old Norman nave, we are told, lingered in a spoiled fashion until what is known (in English Gothic architecture) as The Perpendicular Period, when it was built again as it stands today, practically a third cathedral, rebuilt in parts from 1174 to 1495.

Recently we asked a much traveled clergyman about some of the Old World cathedrals. Of one, he said: "I spent part of every day for months in it. Each day I saw something new, something I had not seen before." It would be so at Canterbury touching as closely as it does the throne of England with the ups and downs of good monarchs and weak monarchs, with religious wars and wars for power, ecclesiastical and state; and being at the same time the teaching centre for the spread of Christianity to a vast empire. Shall we look at bits here and there?

Here in an aisle is the tomb of The Black Prince, the eldest son of Edward III who was married to Joan of Kent. For four months his body lay in state at Westminster, and then, in a rich hearse drawn by twelve black horses and followed by both Court and Parliament, it was brought to Canterbury.

St. Augustine's chair is made of three broad pieces of purbec, with paneled back and arms and a stone step. It was prepared we are told for the

ceremony attending the translation of Becket. At one part of the ceremony when an Archbishop of Canterbury is enthroned, he is placed in this chair and receives his official title as Lord Primate of England and Patriarch of the English Church.

And because he crowned Queen Victoria and officiated at her marriage we stop at the modern tomb of Archbishop Howley who died in 1848.



St. Augustine's Chair

We must go into Trinity Chapel which was built by command of the Pope as a receptacle for the shrine of Thomas a' Becket, the story of whose death distressed us so much as children. We quote Gosling's book for a resume of the difficulties leading up to the martyrdom: "Against his wish he had been elected Archbishop of Canterbury. He was not even a priest at the time and the idea had staggered him."—He was Chancellor of England and a great favorite of the King—a great man.—"He plainly told the King that there would be an end to their friendship, since as Primate he would have to choose between the favor of God and that of the King, and that he should certainly seek that of God. But Henry was determined, and Becket, having been ordained priest the day before, was on Whitsunday, 1162, consecrated Archbishop in the Abbey Church of Westminster. And then came the change he had predicted for we are told by Matthew Paris, 'Giving up all worldly affairs he consecrated himself entirely to the Church, to the conquest of souls, sending a message to the King who was in Normandy, resigning his office of Chancellor and returning the Great Seal'

"Then came the Archbishop's refusal to sign the Constitution of Clarendon, and the years of exile and sorrow which followed. Little by little he had alienated almost all his friends by that stern determination to follow what he believed to be his duty. And so the end!"

Becket knew when he took the office what has been said so many many times since that Church duties like his and state authority will not mix. He was a great man. We can hear his: "This may do nought more than God permitteth" and then we hear the "Where is the traitor? Where is the Archbishop?" and the answer, "Here I am, no traitor, but a priest!" He was murdered—in the church. And as truly as history has warned and rewarned that the church suffers internal decay when given state authority to the harm of both church and state, so too history has proved that persecution "for righteousness sake" as was Becket's brings increase of devotion. Pilgrims soon began to visit his tomb and have continued to now.

The glass of Canterbury Cathedral is said to be the richest and most varied in England. It, largely, belongs to the thirteenth century. The cathedral has a combination of grandeur and sheer artistic beauty, of historical significance and present-day importance that makes it, perhaps, the spot in England we should first want to visit. In its nave and chapels, its crypt and cloister are examples—perfect ones—of the various kinds of English Gothic architecture. The nave and its transept are perpendicular; the chair transitional from the Norman; the eastern crypt is Early English; the Western, Norman; the cloister is perpendicular and the chapter house decorated and perpendicular—a wholeness of tremendous grace and glamour and purposiveness—the mother see of the Church of England.

Run of the Mine

What President Hoover Said Regarding Law Enforcement

PRESIDENT HOOVER in his first address since his inauguration delivered at the Annual Luncheon of The Associated Press, in New York City, April 22nd, directed his remarks toward the disrespect for law that seems to pervade the minds of a great portion of our people. Speaking to newspaper men Mr. Hoover said:

"I have no criticism to make of the American press. I greatly admire its independence and its courage. I sometimes feel that it could give more emphasis to one phase or another of our national problems, but I realize the difficulties under which it operates.

"I am wondering whether the time has not come, however, to realize that we are confronted with a national necessity of the first degree, that we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations."

The President expressed his surprise at the fact that

"A number of our people otherwise of responsibility in the community have drifted into the extraordinary notion that laws are made for those who choose to obey them."

He next spoke on the excess of lawlessness that exists in the United States, stating that

"Twenty times as many people, in proportion to population, are lawlessly killed in the United States as in Great Britain. In many of our great cities murder can apparently be committed with impunity. At least 50 times as many robberies in proportion to population are committed in the United States as in Great Britain and three times as many burglaries. More than nine thousand human beings are lawlessly killed every year in the United States. Little more than half as many arrests follow."

Other high points of this masterful and timely address were:

"Life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world."

"No one will assert that such crimes would be committed if we had even a normal respect for law and if the laws of our country were properly enforced.

"No individual has the right to determine what law shall be obeyed and what law shall not be enforced.

"If a law is wrong, its rigid enforcement is the surest guaranty of its repeal."

"I wish to determine and, as far as possible, remove the scores of inherent defects in our present system that defeat the most devoted officials."

"Every student of law enforcement machinery knows full well that it is in need of vigorous reor-

ganization; that its procedure unduly favors the criminal."

"In our desire to be merciful, the pendulum has swung in favor of the prisoner and far away from the protection of society."

"The sympathetic mind of the American people in its overconcern about those who are in difficulties has swung too far from the family of the murdered to the family of the murderer."

"If law can be upheld only by enforcement officers, then our scheme of government is at an end."

"It is unnecessary for me to argue that fact that, the very essence of freedom is obedience to law; that liberty itself has but one foundation, and that is in the law."

When we wrote the amendments to the existing rules governing employment which were made effective April 1st, and which are touched upon elsewhere, we did not anticipate that Mr. Hoover would so effectually cover, in a national sense, the thoughts we had in mind with respect to our small situation. The President closed his speech with a stirring appeal to all Americans, invoking the memory of that other great President, whose task was after all not more serious than the one that now confronts President Hoover and the law respecting people of the nation.

"And, in conclusion, let me recall an oft-repeated word from Abraham Lincoln, whose invisible presence lives hourly at the very desk and in the very halls which it is my honor to occupy:

"Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries, in colleges. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions sacrifice unceasingly upon its altar."

Regular Summer Vacations for Employees

DURING 1928 and previous years, The Union Pacific Coal Company suffered severely in safety and operating expense on account of employees taking vacations indiscriminately. Between June first and September thirtieth many of our employees absented themselves from work, taking not only one vacation but several, making their work a matter secondary to play. To prevent a continu-

ance of this situation, it has been decided to schedule all mines in each district for regular vacations, so that all employees will under the schedule be enabled to have a two weeks' vacation.

This arrangement will provide for the closing of each mine for a two weeks' period, the mines and district taking the first vacation period this year to take the last period during 1930, so that the vacation period will be varied from year to year in each district. Care will be observed to insure against loss of working time under this arrangement, as the shutdowns will occur during the season of slack work, and an effort will be made to equalize the working time over the period of shutdown at all districts.

A complete schedule of vacation periods will be published in the June Employees' Magazine.

Wages and Hours of Railway Employees

THE complete wage statistics covering all Class I Railways for the year 1928 were recently put out by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The following compilation taken from the Commission's reports, covering the period 1916 to 1928, inclusive, shows not only the measure of wages paid but the average hours worked during the year to obtain the average annual earning shown:

EMPLOYEE STATISTICS—CLASS I RAILWAYS, EXCLUDING SWITCHING AND TERMINAL COMPANIES

Year Ended Dec. 31	Number	Total Hours	Total Compensation	Hours Per Employee	Average Hourly Compensation	Average Wages Per Year
1916	1,647,097	5,189,790,716	\$1,463,576,394	3,151	\$0.283	\$ 892
1917	1,732,876	5,437,976,803	1,739,482,142	3,138	0.320	1,004
1918	1,841,575	5,701,417,385	2,613,713,351	3,096	0.458	1,419
1919	1,913,422	5,032,493,422	2,843,128,432	2,630	0.565	1,486
1920	2,022,832	5,446,740,533	3,681,801,193	2,693	0.676	1,820
1921	1,659,513	4,147,318,574	2,765,218,079	2,499	0.667	1,666
1922	1,626,834	4,311,097,145	2,640,817,005	2,650	0.613	1,623
1923	1,857,674	4,928,651,132	3,004,071,882	2,653	0.610	1,617
1924	1,751,362	4,534,878,818	2,825,775,181	2,589	0.623	1,613
1925	1,744,311	4,531,361,471	2,860,599,920	2,598	0.631	1,640
1926	1,779,275	4,671,735,589	2,946,114,354	2,626	0.631	1,656
1927	1,735,105	4,519,281,339	2,910,182,848	2,605	0.644	1,677
1928	1,656,289	*4,302,356,000	2,818,749,132	*2,598	*0.655	1,702

*Partly estimated.

The railway labor compilation above quoted includes not only all employees but all regularly employed officials up to and including the President and Chairman of the Board. By dividing the number of hours worked in 1916 by eight, we find that the average railway employee served 393.87 eight-hour days, for \$892.00. In 1928 the days worked average 324.25, the average annual earning \$1,702.00.

Believing that a comparison of the days worked

and annual earnings of employees of the Union Pacific Coal Company and the Washington Union Coal Company with that of all Class I railway employees and officials may prove of interest, the following comparison of the average net earnings of our mine workers, exclusive of all monthly men and all officials, with that of the first mentioned railway labor situation is shown below:

	Average Yearly Wage		
	Year 1926	Year 1927	Year 1928
U. P. Coal Co.....	\$1,965.87	\$2,064.03	\$2,234.76
Wash. Un. Coal Co...	1,852.80	2,006.04	1,962.24
All Class I Railway Employees	1,656.00	1,677.00	1,702.00

	Average Days Worked		
	Year 1926	Year 1927	Year 1928
U. P. Coal Co.....	187.4	214.7	248.8
Wash. Un. Coal Co...	212.0	223.0	229.0
All Class I Railway Employees	328.2	325.6	324.5

The comparison set forth above made between approximately 2,000 mine workers and 1,650,000 railway officials and employees does not reflect any serious disadvantage in our coal mine earning situation. If the average annual earnings of the men working in the mines of the country could be secured, the comparison would however present an entirely different situation. It is not probable the

average earnings of all mine workers would exceed \$1,000.00 annually.

The coal mine situation has suffered from irregularity of employment with an inadequate work year, and any improvement that can be effected in this situation will tend to make mine employment not only more lucrative, but also more acceptable to the young men who are growing up in our mining communities who must find employment somewhere.

Jenny Lee, Miner's Daughter, Elected to British Parliament

THE "New York Times" records the election of Miss Jenny Lee, the daughter of an English miner, to a seat in the British Parliament. Miss Lee's opponent was Lord Scone, Conservative, whom she defeated by more than two to one.

The young lady, now in her twenty-sixth year, is the daughter of a working miner whose wages, it is said, never exceed \$15.00 per week. After passing the local Board Schools Miss Lee entered Edinburgh University, receiving the Arts degree with special honors. Her next achievement was that of winning a two-years travel scholarship on the Continent, and thereafter she graduated from a law school, taking up teaching as a profession rather than law.

Thomas Jefferson's immortal words, "All men are created equal," doubtless applied to man's creation, but the trouble is that they don't stay equal. On the other hand men and women are constantly rising above their lowly environment, climbing to the top by sheer force or genius and character. Strong men and women are found in every walk of life and likewise are weak ones.

Desirable Qualities

SOME days ago the operating officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company caused to be printed and posted cards reading as follows:

DESIRABLE QUALITIES

LOYALTY — DILIGENCE
ECONOMY — HONESTY

With Respect for All Law Will Make for
a Greater

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

The soft coal industry and the men who were formerly employed in or who yet maintain a connection with the industry, are in equally bad shape. Decreased demand, due to more economic use and the substitution of other fuels has brought the industry to a bad point. During the war and post-war boom periods, thousands of men flocked to the industry, attracted by the high rate of wages then paid. The most of these men were of most excellent character, unfortunately some were not so good. Since 1923, wages have gone down as well as demand, and we yet firmly believe that the coal-mining industry, one of the most important industries carried on within the nation, must be brought to a better position. The betterments so much needed can be brought to fulfillment by wider vision, by better management, and by a broader sense of responsibility on the part of both employer and employe, each to the other. The measure of

respect granted a business, a labor union, or an individual, bears a close relation to the conduct and character maintained by those seeking respect.

The present general disrespect for law expressed through the disregard of the prohibition act has reached disgraceful proportions, and the principal responsibility rests with those who openly patronize the law-breaking bootlegger. There are so many good, law-abiding mine workers in desperate need of employment, as to justify our companies taking the definite position that where an employe prefers to conduct himself in a manner contrary to the best interests of the employes as a whole and the employing company, such individual will be dismissed and a man of more acceptable character will be put in his place. Conviction in a court of law represents the best and most conclusive evidence of unfitness, and the rules governing continuance of employment will be amended accordingly. In the last analysis conduct and character are individual characteristics and we can all keep out of the criminal court, if we make the effort. We believe that the great majority of our employes will sanction this rule and we know that the wives and children of the few who have endured abuses and suffering will cry "amen."

The Christian Churches of the United States Make Defi- nite Gain in 1928

HAS the turning point toward a better realization of our religious and moral obligations arrived? The rather encouraging growth of membership in our churches, totaling 1,115,000 in the year 1928, would indicate that the tide has turned.

The membership in the leading christian denominations within the United States, as compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll and published in The Christian Herald is set forth below:

	Communi- cants.	Gains.
Baptists (14 bodies).....	9,088,449	375,842
Congregationalists	928,558	13,860
Disciples of Christ.....	1,972,406	173,093
Eastern Catholics.....	765,929	581
Latter Day Saints (2 bodies) ..	670,701	25,549
Lutheran (19 bodies).....	2,714,685	58,527
Methodists (16 bodies).....	9,164,720	45,145
Presbyterians (9 bodies).....	2,639,347	42,221
Protestant Episcopal	1,215,383	24,445
Reformed (3 bodies).....	564,003	10,362
Roman Catholic	17,095,884	360,153
United Brethren (2 bodies)....	419,816	5,998

The Christian Science church listed 292,098 communicants as of 1928, but did not indicate the gain in membership.

The most encouraging feature of the 1928 increase in church membership, approximating 2.5 per cent, is that the 1928 gain was double that of the year preceding. For ten years the Christian clergy of all denominations have done their best

to stem the tide of reckless disregard of law, order and morality, which seemed to have if not the approval at least the toleration of thousands of people who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the changing attitude shown toward the fundamental principles that early America so definitely emphasized. While these patient God serving men have plead with, prayed with, and worked with their people, too many of us have if not actually patronized at least smiled a complacent smile at the activities of the human ghouls who have persistently, in growing numbers, defied the fundamental law of the Nation, the Constitution of the United States; debauching the young manhood and womanhood of America—that they might keep their malodorous carcasses alive without labor and without regard to the suffering they inflict on millions of helpless women and little children. Those who do not care to obey the criminal laws of the State and Nation should move out and into the pestilential atmosphere they seek to spread throughout America.

The First of April Celebration at Cumberland

Since the organization of the United Mine Workers in the year 1907, the people of Cumberland have always celebrated the First of April in honor of Eight-Hour day, the beginning of an eight-hour working day.

April 1st, 1929, offered many obstacles. Roads were impassable and there was considerable mud and snow. The population of the town is somewhat depleted, but that great community spirit that has always possessed the Cumberland people would not be subdued and the result was the usual celebration on the First of April.

The hour set for the program was 10:00 a. m., every chair was taken and a number of people were obliged to stand. Band Master Parley Young and the members of his band were seated on the stage. Chairman Harry Groutage called the meeting to order and announced that the first number on the program would be a selection by the band. He then presented Lyman Fearn as the speaker of the day. Mr. Fearn paid great tribute to the Cumberland band and its leader, also recalled the benefits of the Eight-Hour Day, stating that it had given greater chance for recreation and education. He said this was a time of great crisis for the United Mine Workers. He called attention to the condition of the coal industry in the United States and made an earnest plea to the members of the United Mine Workers to be loyal to their Union. He stated that the greatest needs of the Mine Workers were leadership and a loyal membership. He complimented the membership of the Cumberland Local Unions on having such good labor relations and stating that in the number of years that the unions had functioned at Cumberland very little labor trouble had been encountered.

The next number was a clarinet solo by Thomas Dodds, accompanied by the band, followed by a vocal solo by Ethel Edwards, a number by the Cumberland String Trio, Samuel Dexter, Jack Titmus and Miss May Dexter; a humorous reading by Miss Lola Stewart and a song by the Cumberland High School Glee Club conducted by Mr. Travis. The closing number was by the band, after which the committee passed out candy treats to the women and children and smoked to the men.

A children's dance was given in the afternoon, a dance for the adults was given Saturday night, March 30th. All functions were well attended and everyone had an enjoyable time.

Mother's Day

Some years ago I heard a notable clergyman tell, most dramatically, a story about a wealthy old gentleman who lived in a hotel apartment. In his apartment were forty master pieces, works of art which covered his walls and decorated his rooms. A fire broke out in the hotel. He had but a moment to decide which one thing he would take with him. He grabbed the old and faded picture of his mother and hurriedly made his escape. I remember how I thrilled to the dramatic telling of this incident but looking back I think I should have merely said: "Of course he'd take his mother's picture."

Grover Cleveland said on the night of his election as governor of New York state: "How much stronger I should feel if mother were living!" This same sentiment has been expressed again and again by men to whom fame or prominence has come after the death of their mothers. Mothers believed in them when, perhaps, others did not. Mothers cheered them when difficulties came. And no man's triumph can be complete unless his mother may share it.

"All that I am or hope to be," said Abraham Lincoln, "I owe to my mother."

We recall Kipling's most immortal lines:

If I were hanged on the highest hill
Mother o'mine, O mother o'mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o'mine, O mother o'mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o'mine, O mother o'mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o'mine, O mother o'mine!

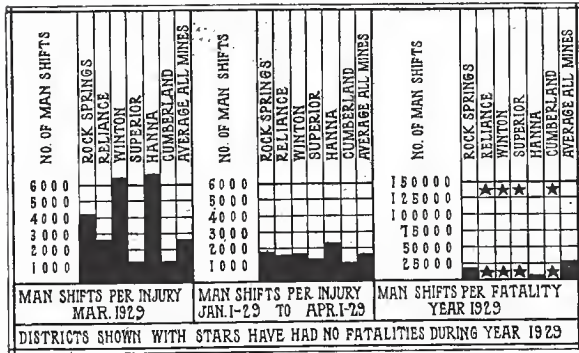
If I were damned of body and soul,
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o'mine, O mother o'mine!

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Make It Safe

March Accident Graph



March again records two fatal accidents, both taking place in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs. Charles Milos, a faceman, was injured by a fall of rock early in February and died as a result of his injuries on March 20th. Mr. Milos, after an apparent recovery, developed a cerebral ebolism and died.

The second fatality of the month occurred March 8th when Louis Seneshale, a timberman in No. 8 Mine, died four hours after being injured by a fall of rock. In both instances the places were apparently safe and all reasonable safety precautions were being taken. Sudden falls of rock, without warning, claimed the unfortunate men, and both accidents were unavoidable.

The non-fatal injuries show a decided improvement over the preceding months. For March, seventeen injuries were reported from the six districts. This, compared with forty injuries reported in February and twenty-four in January shows a gratifying reduction.

For the current month, Hanna and Winton presented the best record, each place with but one injury and approximately 6500 man shifts of labor. At the other end of the column stands Cumberland with less than 4000 man shifts and three injuries, or an average of 1272 man shifts per accident.

Again, our non-fatal injuries show the human element factor. Practically all were avoidable, requiring only the proper mental attitude on the part of the injured employee. Strange things these accidents. Like unpleasant guests they are often invited but never welcome. They work hard and fast, but never on schedule. They can be stopped, but only where each worker becomes his own safety committee.

An Answer to "Does It Pay"

By Dr. T. H. Roe.

BASED on more than twenty years of observation of mine accidents, or rather observation of industrial accidents and especially those occurring in coal mines, a suggestion and argument is offered in support of the idea of accident prevention and the proper and early treatment of those who are injured.

As everyone knows who lives or works near industrial districts of any kind and probably in mining districts more than any other, accidents occur with a frequency that is sometimes appalling. It is perfectly true that accidents are far less frequent today than they were 20 and 30 years ago and are less often due to carelessness, and that a far larger percentage of those that do occur

are purely accidental, but even so accidents are altogether too frequent and at least 50 per cent of those that happen are avoidable. This fact any one can readily demonstrate to himself if he will take the trouble to make a short analysis of causes of accidents such as occur every week in any mine camp.

A few instances such as the following may be taken as examples of avoidable accidents that caused unmeasured misery to families and great expense to industry. The misery caused by disabling or fatal accidents is not measurable and is therefore beyond discussion but the loss in time and money is directly measurable and is inexcusable in direct proportion to the amount they cost. Look at these, old time accidents. They happened before the days of First Aid training and "Make It Safe," "Think!" "Safety or Sorrow."

(1) Two men are sent to clean up a little fall of slate on a main haulageway. There is two feet of slate hanging loose from the roof and still they start to work without sounding that slate and it falls, breaking one man's back and causing a pelvic fracture in the other. Those men knew nothing of "Safety First." That was before the days of the slogan.

(2) A railroad trestle had been reported weak by various train crews. One day it gave way under an engine and the accident resulted in a crippling injury to the engineer and a long, expensive Federal court trial with a final verdict of \$20,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

(3) A miner carelessly throws a pan of soapy water on the clutch of a friction hoist and a cage drops nearly 30 feet, severely injuring several men who were riding the cage.

(4) A man has his leg broken, simple fracture of the tibia when first seen by the surgeon who directed his removal from a mine car to a dressing station, but when seen ten minutes later the fracture had, by ignorant handling, been converted into a compound and 2 inches of the lower fragment of the bone were protruding from the skin.

Those are only four of hundreds of instances wherein accidents were caused or injuries made worse by men who were ignorant of the importance of the practice of accident prevention and First Aid while the following, which show marked contrast, were handled by men educated in both arts.

(1) A rather serious mine fire and the man directing the fighting of it forbade a man going into the mine as a member of the fire fighting crew because it was known that he had just sobered up from an extended drunk. The man was not fit to go into damp, contaminated air.

(2) A pit boss ordered a link taken from the end of a rope before the man trip was lowered. The link was later taken to the blacksmith shop and when struck with a heavy hammer broke like cast iron. The removal of that link may have prevented such an accident as so often, too often, has happened, when man trips get away on a slope.

(3) A man has a severe pelvic injury, a broken leg, skull fractured front and back, severe lacerations of the scalp and one broken rib. When first seen at the pit he is fixed firmly on a stretcher, his open wounds have been covered with aseptic dressings and he has had every available treatment for shock which, of course, is extreme. Had the least of these been omitted the man would have died but as it was he was sent to a hospital where he recovered.

(4) A workman has his face severely burned by an electric flash and when delivered at the hospital has a picric dressing with a protective dressing over his eyes instead of the one-time usual dressing of dirty brattice

cloth. The result was rapid, clean healing of the skin burns, and a comparatively minor permanent injury to the eyes instead of total industrial loss of both eyes and a compensation fee of \$4,000.00 or more.

The first four of the above instances happened years ago before safety and first aid were taught and are ugly things to think about, while the second four have happened comparatively recently and show plainly the value of the knowledge every workman should have of how to prevent accidents and how to care for himself and his fellows when accidents do occur.

One of the greatest of all causes of accidents has been largely removed by the 18th Amendment, though not entirely, and it is noticeable that a very great percentage of minor injuries occur in those who are heavy users of alcohol and recoveries from any injuries are almost invariably much slower in drinkers. Not only in actual physical recovery are they slower but they are slower in getting back to work. This is stated merely as a fact because an argument stating reasons in support of the statement would be both long and tiresome and a little out of place.

Other causes of accidents have been removed by general improvement of appliances, installation of improved and more reliable machinery, improved mining methods, safe explosives, etc., and the constant attention of the supervisory force to details of making their various places less dangerous.

But the cause that might be taken as being more prolific than even the use of alcohol is almost as bad today as it was 20 and 30 years ago and will persist until each individual who goes into a mine is required to protect himself in all those things that teach him to be careful. It would be at least very impractical to attempt to teach all those who are already old miners, though many could be taught, but it would be a very simple matter to require that each new employe learn safety first and first aid as one of the conditions of his employment. It would be especially easy with those who are entering employment for the first time, boys of 16 and 17 who are going to work as rock pickers, etc. Of course that would not entirely remove the personal factor but it would do more than anything else to remove it and would reduce the casualty list to those injuries which are purely accidental and unavoidable.

Accidents that are the result of the carelessness of a man who knows what he is doing are the fault of the person himself. His employer is in no way to blame. But accidents that are the result of ignorance on the part of an employe who has been hired by an employer who is well aware of the hazards of the occupation and who has failed to instruct a new man concerning these hazards, the employer is culpable.

But this is not a discussion of fault, it is merely a comment on one way of reducing the number of accidents that occur in mines and the ridiculous amount of compensation paid for injuries that are unnecessary.

March Accidents

Timberman—FATAL—Was cleaning a place to set prop. Had sounded the roof and it was apparently solid. Piece fell without warning from pot hole, and he received injuries from which he died four hours later.

Miner—Was pushing empty car at room switch on entry. He sprained muscles of leg.

Outside Laborer—Was picking slate at tippie. He found an unexploded cap, and while swinging it by the lead wires, it struck chute and exploded. He received trivial injuries, but thru his carelessness and ignorance of the possible results, it might have resulted far more seriously.

Timberman—Was setting a prop, when he was struck on shoulders.

Tippelman—Was spragging two loaded cars to the tippie. He tripped and fell, his foot on the rail. He was caught by the loaded car and his foot bruised.

Rope Rider—Had ridden loaded trip from bottom of slope to an upper entry. After getting off trip, the couplings on the loaded trip broke, allowing cars to run back. They derailed near where he was standing and he received a laceration of scalp by flying coal.

Miner—Was pulling down coal at working face. Coal fell from face, bruising hip and thigh.

Miner—While walking to work slipped and fell, injuring left elbow.

Miner—Was lifting up gate of chute. A piece of coal rolled down chute, striking his hand and lacerating finger.

Inside Laborer—Was helping place a crossbar in room. Crossbar rolled off supporting legs, striking him on shoulder.

Rope Runner—Was unloading drill from car and caught finger between car and sharp end of drill, lacerating finger.

Rope Runner—Was riding front car of man trip, leg over front end of car. Safety rope fastener caught on roller, pulling roller out and striking him on leg.

Machine Man—Man was working on cutting machine. Piece of rock fell striking him and contusing great toe.

Conveyor Faceman—Was shoveling coal on conveyor. Piece of roof rock fell, bruising thumb.

Shot Firer—Removed prop preparing for overcast. Piece of rock fell injuring back.

Loader—Was using prop as lever to re-rail loaded car. His partner stepped off prop, throwing injured man, against roof.

Miner—Was moving large piece of rock, rock rolling on foot.

Miner—Was driving machine stand into place with hammer. A small piece of steel flew from stand, embedding in eye ball.

More Little Things

A noted "human fly" who thrilled thousands by climbing perpendicular walls, tumbled down a stairway and broke his ankle.

Steel workers who walk about on narrow girders hundreds of feet in the air, have most of their falls right down on the ground.

A usually cautious gentleman recently spoiled a lifetime no accident record by tripping over the corner of a rug and breaking his hip.

The late Houdini, justly proud of his almost superhuman physical development, invited a test blow to his abdomen. The same blow had been administered a hundred times. This time it resulted in his death.

We are alert to the big hazards but often close our eyes to little dangers that lurk on every hand.

It's easier to anticipate the accident itself than to correctly guess its possible result. The biggest hazard is often a "dud"; the innocent little stumbling block may cause real tragedy.

Eternal watchfulness is the price of Safety!

He Took No Chances, But...

He brushed his teeth twice a day—with a nationally advertised toothpaste.

The doctor examined him twice a year.

He wore his rubbers when it rained.

He slept with the windows open.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.

He relinquished his tonsils and traded in several worn-out glands.

He played golf—but never more than 18 holes at a time.

He got at least eight hours sleep every night.

He never smoked, drank or lost his temper.

He did his daily dozen daily.

He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by eighteen specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.

Safety Occupies Thinking of All

President McAuliffe Makes Awards at Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Superior and Cumberland; Co-operation and Personal Responsibility Stressed

Strong hearts within the present live,
The future veiled, the past forgot,
Grasping what is with hands of steel,
They bind what *shall* be to their will.

PERSONAL Responsibility and Co-operation were the keynotes of the speeches of every one of the speakers at the Safety meetings held at Winton, Rock Springs, Reliance, Superior and Cumberland on the evenings of April 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 22nd.

Personal Responsibility first! Take care of your own safety. Accept your own full measure of responsibility for your part of a hazardous job. Then co-operate to make it as safe as may be.

President Eugene McAuliffe, Vice President George B. Pryde, Chief State Mine Inspector Lyman Fearn, Assistant Inspector Dave Wilson; George Young, State Vice President, U. M. W. of A.; James Morgan, State Secretary, U. M. W. of A.; Safety Engineer J. A. Smith, General Superintendent A. W. Dickinson and F. V. Hicks, Mechanization Engineer, comprised the party that visited the safety meetings to consider with members of local unions and mine operating staffs—Safety. Safety in America. Safety in the coal mining industry. Safety in the particular mine. Safety for each man in the mine. Safety for you.

Winton Meeting

The meetings opened on Monday night, the fifteenth, when Winton greeted the "Safety party" with a most excellent audience and with a nicely balanced program of musical numbers including selections by "Goat" Thomas and his "Kids," a juvenile orchestra a saxophone solo by Bobbie Dodds, a trombone solo by Rudolph Menghini, who leaves shortly to study music in Chicago and for whom is predicted a real career in this field, a violin selection by Fred Graf, of the engineering staff. Charles Spence, President of the Local Union, presided and the first speaker introduced was Mr. James Morgan, State Secretary, U. M. W. of A., who said he was most particularly interested in and gladly accepted the invitation to be present because it was the members of his organization to whom Safety in the mines was most vital. "It is one of our members who suffers when there is an accident and the final cost of a broken home, a bereaved widow and fatherless children is paid by our members." Mr. Morgan felt that Safety must become habit to succeed. And if it is true that that man succeeds best in life who has established the most good habits it is surely true that that miner is safest whose "Safety habits" are fixed. Here's a concise statement of the way we are accustomed to thinking of habit formation

Sow a thought, reap a word
Sow a word, reap an act
Sow an act, reap a habit.

Sow then, safe-way thoughts, words and acts and you will keep the "Safety habit" which is the best life insurance a man can carry. It is not the best only it is the only one. Life insurance may be optional for most men. For the miner this sort of life insurance—"Safety habits"—is imperative. He must so insure, to live.

Lyman Fearn, Chief State Coal Mine Inspector for Wyoming, was the next speaker. He said: "Safety is the paramount issue in coal mining today. I am a Wyoming man. I know the Wyoming coal miners. I have always

said that we have the most intelligent men to be found anywhere. But can it be true that we are also the most careless? It would seem so. Looking over the list of Wyoming accidents which we have carefully investigated, we learn that 80 per cent of them occurred at or near the working face where each of us are ourselves responsible for our safety, where haulage, trip, mechanical and general operating hazard do not enter into our problem. In the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company much attention has been paid to safety measures. Closed lights are used throughout. The mines are well 'rock dusted. Only permissible powder has been used for years. Water is kept on the cutter bar to allay any possible difficulty from that source. And greatest of all safety measures—ventilation—is excellent and sustained. Yet eight men were accidentally killed in these mines last year. What is the matter? If 80 per cent of our total accidents have come at the working face would that not point to the need for greater personal care, individual care as well as greater co-operation with every collective habit and agency and rule which makes for safety? Ask yourself."

President Eugene McAuliffe admired two rows of youngsters who occupied the front seats and said that he couldn't help wondering if it could be possible that, during the coming years, one or more of them would be left fatherless because of an accident in the mines. A pertinent question when, he said, it is recalled that one man out of every two hundred who entered Wyoming coal mines last year was fatally injured and that one man out of every eight was injured non-fatally. There were 304 accidents in our mines, 9,372 days lost, approximately 36 men off for one year. And again the speaker questioned. "No suggestion covering a precaution or safety device has gone unheeded," said Mr. McAuliffe, "regardless of the cost of installing that measure. We have invited and urged the criticism of the engineers of the United States Bureau of Mines. We have maintained a yearly inspection of our mines by outside and disinterested mining engineers of whom we have asked that they find enough to do to correct. And again no suggestion for improvement has been unheeded. Yet we are retrogressing. Eight men lost their lives in our mines last year. We have spent \$600,000 in safety work." The speaker questioned his audience and himself as to the why of an increase of accidents. "We should, by every sign we know, be doing better. Is there something wrong with our attitude of mind? I have the most profound respect for the mine worker. His courage must be equal to that of the man of any other calling. But have we taken on the general carelessness that spreads itself over America? Is it possible that the use of intoxicants is a factor we must consider? Is it possible to be clear thinking at work the morning after too much drinking? Is excessive and voluntary absenteeism conducive to a general attitude of carelessness? Are regular working habits indicative of regular living habits? We have considered making arrangements so that each mine be closed for two weeks during the slack time this summer to the end that each man may, if he wishes, take a two-week vacation.

"Now I am proud of the interest which has been taken in the Old Timers' Association, whose annual

celebration is one of the most colorful in a coal district anywhere. This year seven men will enter the "Forty Year Class." Four older men were pensioned already this year. We do not have a regular pension schedule as has our parent, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but we will take care of our old men."

Mrs. Earl Dupont, wife of Mine Foreman Dupont, was given a silver service engraved with the recognition accorded her husband, and thanked Mr. McAuliffe for the gift. The juvenile orchestra from Winton rendered music for dancing and a delicious supper was served in the Club House by members of the Winton Woman's Club.

Rock Springs Meeting

John M. Freeman, President of No. 2309 Local Union, presided at the Rock Springs meeting, which was held in Slovenski Dom and where Anton Zupenc, miner of No. 4 Rock Springs, honored by his fellow-workers by the vote which said that in their judgment he had done the most to promote the cause of safety in their mine



Anton Zupenc, who was voted the Rock Springs Watch.

during the year, was awarded a watch. A signal honor surely. And with the award to Mr. Zupenc went a gift of flat silverware to Mrs. Zupenc who gracefully thanked Mr. McAuliffe for the remembrance. Making the presentation and that to Mr. Tom Overy, Foreman of No. 4 Mine, Mr. McAuliffe recalled that the last fatal accident occurred in No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, April 16th, 1922 (six years ago that day) when Carl Erickson was injured by a fall of rock.

Since that time 1,604,469.05 tons of coal have been produced.

Foreman Overy, accepting the silver service, thanked Mr. McAuliffe and then speaking directly to the men who worked with them he said he could have done nothing without their co-operation and interested help. He always had the feeling that they were "pulling for" the best for No. 4 Mine and he wanted to thank them for their sustained effort.

No. 4 Community Council entertained at the supper which accompanied this meeting, the committee being, Mrs. Pat Campbell, Mrs. J. M. McMullen, Mrs. Wm. Rodda, Mrs. Claude Mitchell, Mrs. J. Thomas, not forgetting Wm. Rodda, the Community Club Secretary. A delightful musical program was carried by Lillian Carlson and Velma McMullen, Jack McLeod and the orchestra.

Mayor Bunning was an interested participant of the meeting, which was addressed by State Vice President George Young of the U. M. W. of A., James Morgan, Secretary, U. M. W. of A.; State Mine Inspector, Lyman Fearn; and President Eugene McAuliffe.

Mr. McAuliffe complimented little Velma McMullen who had decorated Mayor Bunning with the rose she carried in her dance. He was sure Velma's taste and judgment were excellent and if maintained through life would undoubtedly lead her in pleasant paths.

Reviewing the purpose of the meeting Mr. McAuliffe said he sought most earnestly to know the cause for and more earnestly how to prevent the mine accidents which had unfortunately increased during the past year in our mines. "When I get a telegram telling me there has been an accident I see it as plainly as though I were there. I see a crushed body—and I see a widow who is left

with fatherless children. I am very much in earnest about this matter. We have carried our safety program as far as we have known how. If I could, by the expenditure of more money for safety devices, prevent further loss, I should start spending that money before tomorrow morning. I should be glad to know of anything we could do. It must be possible to do without so many accidents. I have a memo from Safety Engineer J. A. Smith which states that the last fatal accident occurred at "C" Mine, Superior, on July 5th, 1927, when Letline Olivia, a rope-runner, was killed by a moving trip. Previously, the last fatal accident was on June 25th, 1921, when R. E. Cone, a miner, was killed by a fall of rock. "C" has therefore gone for nearly eight years with but one fatal accident and has produced during that time 1,431,321 tons of coal.

"Figures are dull things but, when you are yourself one of the figures, it is different Your quarterly inspection committee can have only one fault—that it should fail to report an unsafe place or practice." Mr. McAuliffe spoke of coming plans in the community and added, "This is the one bright shining spot for the U. M. W. of A. in the United States—right here in Wyoming."

Reliance Meeting

At Reliance there was cause for rejoicing because not only was Mine Foreman Ralph Buxton to receive a token, but to Tom Hall the men of Reliance had voted the watch for which the town was eligible. Tom Hall, voted by his co-workers the man who had done the most for safety during the year, is not new to honor and honors; but perhaps an honor that is voted to one in such a way carries a special worth. Certainly it carries that which is of paramount value to a mining man—the knowledge that not anyone in the mine has lost his life in an accident during the year.

A. L. Zeiher, president of the local union, concisely stated the purpose of the meeting thus: "We are here tonight to award some token as a sort of incentive to employees for the safety record which we carried during the year 1928, which year was completed without a fatal accident. For thirty-six months and some days we have not had a fatal accident in our mine here. The credit is not alone due to the mine foreman in the mine, nor to the members of our local union. It has been accomplished by the Co-operation of men and representatives of the Company.

"Safety is not a proposition whereby the company gains anything in particular. It is a fact that it probably costs the company some money for a man to get hurt but the man who is hurt suffers the most—and that man is You and I."

James Morgan spoke next and proceeded:

"I want to congratulate the members of the local union in Reliance on their splendid record of three years without a fatal accident. It means more than appears on the face of it.

"If the fact could be impressed upon the mind of every man that working in a mine is a very hazardous occupation, and that he must therefore be careful, it would reduce accidents. However safe mines are made, mining is still hazardous. Accidents can occur anywhere. It requires thought on the part of each individual all the time.

"As your Chairman said, a mine without an accident means more to the men and their families than to the company. The company suffers the loss of workmen,



Thomas A. Hall, winner of the Reliance Watch.

time, and a little compensation, but the family suffers loss of support and loved ones. The United Mine Workers' Organization is interested in the company that seeks to safeguard the men in the mine and in every effort to that end.

"We used to boast that a union mining field had a lower accident rate than the others. It used to be true. We felt that a union field attracted a better class of men. Now the non-union fields have just as good an accident rate as have we. Why?

"I'm proud of the member of our organization to whom a watch will be presented tonight. And if every man will try, from now, to be careful the record of our Wyoming mines will improve. I most earnestly hope that the splendid record of Reliance will continue. Be careful yourself and if any of you men get advice, find it good, then pass it on to the next man. No foreman can go through the year without a fatal accident without the co-operation of all."

Assistant State Mine Inspector D. K. Wilson was at home in Reliance and Inspector Lyman Fearn called him to the platform to speak for the State Department. Mr. Wilson congratulated Ralph Buxton and Tom Hall on their records and the recognition accorded them, wondered if, had he stayed in Reliance, his turn to receive a watch might not arrive next year. He continued:

"We hope that Reliance will continue for many years with the fine record of no fatal accidents. Unfortunately, the fact that Reliance has had a very good record has not decreased the total number of fatal accidents. The whole system of The Union Pacific Coal Company at the close of 1928 had one more fatal accident than in 1927. With all the money spent on safety devices, the accidents should decrease.

"There must be some reason for the increase in accidents. I think it is the old spirit of 'Let George do it' instead of every man looking out for himself. Some employees feel that unless a boss comes along and stops and tells them a place is not safe and stays in the place until it is made safe, they do not need to worry. It is not right. If an employee will not look out for himself, he will not look out for others. After all this job of looking after our safety is our job. It is our personal responsibility. One out of every two hundred miners in our State was killed during the year! Accidents ought to be less and we should get down to brass tacks to straighten this out. It is our problem."

George Young, Vice-President of U. M. W. of A., said:

"The President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who is sponsoring these meetings, has extended an invitation to the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, District 22, to participate in the several meetings to be held in the towns of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mr. McAuliffe, we accept gladly this invitation because safety in these mines means safety for our members.

"I am proud of the record which has been attained at Reliance, especially for the past three years. I would be glad if the same record could have been made in all the mines under the jurisdiction of The Union Pacific Coal Company and other mines operated by other companies in this state. But that cannot be said. Instead of the fatal accident record being on the decrease it seems to be on the increase, which means that there must be something wrong somewhere. What advice may be given to you I hope you will bring into effect while working in and around these mines. It does no good to merely talk of this thing or that thing if our members working in the mines do not try to put them into effect. Many accidents are due to some of our men being ever willing to take a chance. All men have taken a chance at one time or another. Now is the time for men who work in this hazardous occupation to try to stop taking chances.

"I am glad that we are able to come here tonight and say that no fatal accidents have occurred in the Reliance mine. I hope that you will continue to keep this record. And if you will pardon me a moment I do want to mention the work of the United Mine Workers of America. The United Mine Workers of America was

organized in the southern part of Wyoming in 1907. Prior to that there was a small organized area in the northern part of the state but it was impossible for the men to get an eight-hour day or any increase in wages. In many states which are non-union these conditions still exist. There are organizations that are attempting to destroy the Mine Workers in order that they might come into power. These same organizations cannot show that they are here to help: they have given no benefit to the working men in this country and in mines or other industries. Be loyal to the United Mine Workers organization."

President McAuliffe complimented State Inspector Lyman Fearn for his generalship in delegating the evening's speech to his assistant, said he'd just been shown how to get something out of a Scot and how he, perhaps, might have delegated his duties to Mr. Pryde, who can talk English we all understand, vigorous American and Scottish, as well as Chinese.

"I am very definitely interested in the safety of our employees. I have perhaps told you that before, but as ex-President Coolidge said, 'have faith in Massachusetts,' now have some faith in me."

Giving accident statistics in this country and drawing sharp contrasts between the accident ratio of America and that of Great Britain, France and Germany where coal seams are more narrow, where many mines are gaseous and where back filling must be carried on continuously, Mr. McAuliffe continued:

"There is something wrong. You have perhaps made up your mind that you are working for a company that is interested in your safety and welfare. A man's spiritual safety, his moral safety and his physical safety are his own problems. He cannot take his spiritual safety to his clergyman, his moral safety to the community or his physical safety to the mine foreman or safety inspector.

"Now, I think I can challenge any man here for continuous union membership. I have paid union dues for over forty years. If there is any man present who has paid dues longer will he please stand? Not very long ago some members of the I. W. W. and National Miners Union were in this community trying to break up the United Mine Workers of America. Neither of these organizations has been a benefit to the miners.

"We all work for and are engaged in getting fuel for the Union Pacific Railroad. That road has made the most startling progress in accident prevention. I want to ask you, are those railroad fellows better men than the men who work in the mines? I know that miners need courage. They have it, but I think it is time to use the railroad crossing motto, 'Stop, Look and Listen.' The transportation and steel industries have reduced their accident records. I believe we can reduce ours if we try.

"Now, we are met here this evening to make these presentations to Mr. Hall and Mr. Buxton. Mr. Hall has been elected to this honor by his associates. No officer of the company had any vote in his choice. I can't well see how you could have chosen better. Mr. Hall has an enviable war record. He was on the first boat load of American soldiers to land in France during the World War. He blew the first bugle call blown by an American soldier in Paris. As a member of the First Division he wears the division citation recording six engagements. An enviable record. Reliance ought to be proud to have a man like him in the community."

Mr. Hall was assured that though the watch was "of the wrist variety" he would find it practical since "smiling Jack Smith" recommended it. At Mr. Smith's door too was placed the responsibility for the tea service which was presented to Mrs. Ralph Buxton. Mr. Smith, with his usual gallantry, had suggested that the ladies should share the honors received by their husbands.

Reliance having also won the semi-annual safety pennant, the pennant was presented to Chairman A. L. Zeiher, who held it aloft, repeating,

"Ours for Safety in 1928. Let's make it 1929 too."

And Tom Hall, lately honored and decorated, led his band, newly uniformed, in new selections for an informal

reception and dance which followed, the band composed of the following Reliance folks: Jack Rafferty, Miss A. Dahl, Henry Telck, Phil Sturholm, Jr., Phil Sturholm, Sr., A. Canestiena, Billy Novak, John Kovack, Eddie Rout-sala, Delbert Sisk, Raymond Mattonen, Clement Anselmi, Dorothy Robertson, John Easton, Merlin Robertson, Guido Anselmi and John Porenta. A committee of the Reliance Woman's Club served lunch in the club room. They were: Mrs. Buckles, Mrs. T. Green, Mrs. Joe Fearn, Mrs. A. Telck, Mrs. C. Baxter and Mrs. Flew.

Superior Meeting

John P. White, formerly National President of the United Mine Workers of America, was present at the Superior meeting in the Opera House, Bishop Harris presiding.

"This is an age of questions," said Bishop Harris. "Some folks think the country is prosperous, others are sure it isn't. Some folks think we are growing better, others are sure we are not. But there is one thing about which there can be no question—that is, the importance of Safety."

And the importance of safety became the theme of the meeting as one speaker and another told of having had a father or brother in mine accidents. It made one think of the old verse which reads:

"Eyes right! Guide centre! Forward march!

Dress when the colors fly!

Six feet of ground or triumph's arch—

My stout old heart and I."

The importance of Safety! It was stressed by State Inspector Lyman Fearn, who told about the twenty-five fatal coal mine accidents in Wyoming last year—with thirty-nine fatherless children and fourteen widows as a result.

"Outstanding things have been done to prevent explosions in these Union Pacific mines, and to prevent the spread of an explosion should one come. And I'm proud of having been a Wyoming coal miner. I think we are the best in the country. But we are also among the most careless in the country. We might as well admit it. And we must do better. And if you ever see any condition that you consider unsafe, tell your foreman, your superintendent. If uncorrected, tell our department."

James Morgan was afraid that if we did not learn to be

more careful we should make valueless the provisions of the Old Age Pension bill for which Senator Tom Gibson worked last legislative session because we shouldn't any of us live long enough to claim its benefits. "Since," said Mr. Morgan, "all known safety measures have been applied, here all the suggestions of the United States Bureau of Mines, whose suggestions after all we are in duty bound to support, since it came into being because the U. M. W. of A. National officers asked that a bureau be created in the Department of Commerce for the very purposes to which it devotes itself.

"Perhaps if we think of it this way—imagine ourselves in squads of eight and say that one out of every eight should be injured during the year, and one out of every two hundred fatally injured. Can we visualize it? Can we realize then that our safety is a personal matter? Let's make Mr. Gibson's Old Age Pension law of some benefit by being careful and living to a ripe old age."

John P. White told about his vast and personal interest in safety practices and performances. He said that his own brother had lost his life in a mine accident when the only support of a widowed mother, and that he had, because of this, to go to work as a trapper boy, when he was very young. He told of his years of service as the National President of the U. M. W. of A. and his willingness to accept Mr. McAuliffe's invitation to be at the Superior safety meeting because of his abiding interest in the men he knew so well. "After all, you know," said Mr. White, "it is your bones, bodies and backs which suffer when there is an accident. I do not like to hear Local Unions boast about compensation received. It ought to be our proud purpose to see that no compensation comes to the membership of our local unions because none is needed. Because all our members are at work.

"I have no doubt that we Americans can lay undisputed claim to the title of the world's most prodigal children. We can do nothing, it seems, except by excess. Even where moderation is our pronounced goal we strive to attain it by the most excessive methods, as is well exemplified by some of our legislative enactments. Notoriously wasteful of our natural resources, we carry the same spirit of prodigality into the matter of the conservation of human life and limb. When I think that some 28,000



Before all the presentations were completed the girls of the Accounting Department tried out the tea services presented to wives of "Safety Foremen." The girls are Georgia Simerl, Mary Potocnik, Eva Williams, Lenora Sellers, Dorothy Leslie and Margaret Connor.

of our fellow citizens are killed annually in automobile accidents, and that this appalling loss is not even considered worthy of comment, I am inclined to feel, I must confess, a sense of pessimism. If you will divide 365—the number of days in a year—into 28,000 you will find the result to be 78 and a fraction. This means that an average of 78 persons are killed, not to mention those disabled nor the property loss involved, every day from this one cause alone. A war that would result in these same casualties would be a war of first magnitude, and needless to say, it would drive nearly all other news out of our newspapers. Or to picture this destruction another way; a disaster, such as an earthquake, that would wipe out an entire town of 28,000 would be such a piece of news that would excite the most extended comment. But no one gets excited about the 28,000 deaths from automobile accidents. We have come, perhaps, to look upon them as a mere matter of course.

"Mr. W. W. Adams, a Bureau of Mines official, has made a list of mine safety suggestions as follows:

1. Adequate supervision of all working places.
2. Adequate timbering, with a minimum of exposed roof, without waiting for danger to become obvious.
3. Well planned and well maintained rolling stock, roadways, and haulage ways.
4. Adequate ventilation to carry away inflammable gas.
5. The use of water on cutter bars of mining machines to allay coal dust and the use of rock dust to prevent the explosion of coal dust in the bituminous mines. (At this point I might say that while rock-dusting is compulsory in England, France and Germany, in our country only five states have passed rock-dusting laws.)
6. Elimination of all open lights in coal mines to prevent explosions and fires.
7. The exclusive use of permissible explosives for blasting in coal mines, the explosives to be fired with electric detonators and used in a permissible manner.
8. The training of all employees to think safety and practice safety and the discharge of those who are incapable or unwilling to do so.
9. The convincing of all employees that the company requires production with safety and that it will not countenance production without safety.

"These suggestions have all been carried out in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Again I was glad to come here tonight to see these awards given, presented by Mr. McAuliffe, not for their intrinsic value but to reward faithful soldiers who have stood guard, have played their part. Now the heart of the mine worker is right. I have known him all my life and know. But he must learn to be safety-wise, safety-minded, safety-practicing."

President Eugene McAuliffe, making the closing address of the meeting, again outlined the fact that despite the extensive and expensive safety program carried on our

accident rate had gone up. All the practices and devices suggested by the United States Bureau of Mines as read by Mr. White had been put into effect. The Union Pacific Coal Company had gone even further. Clearances had been widened, electrical installations made safe, fifty miles of water line had been taken in to wet down machine cuttings and to sprinkle at the face. Again Mr. McAuliffe questions. He made the surprising statement that of the 304 compensable non-fatal accidents occurring in 1928 the third most prolific cause of injury (9.2 per cent) was that of "falls of persons," that is, employees falling down inside and outside the mines. The total number of compensable accidents occasioned by "falls of persons" was 28, and the average number of days lost per accident from this cause was 49.04. The next most severe character of non-fatal accident was that of one man who received an injury from a tool in the hands of a fellow workman. The injured man was off for 67 days.

"I am wondering if we are developing with our extensive safety program something wrong with our individual thinking. I do not mean that a man consciously decides to be less careful but that he may be unconsciously shifting the responsibility for even his personal safety to others, the foreman, the safety patrol man—to others. Will you think about this with me, help us reach a solution? We've been telling about the interest our wives and children have in our safety—but I believe every man has a quite definite responsibility to society, as society has a definite interest in him. A man is irrevocably tied up to the interests of his neighbor even though that neighbor be several hundred miles away."

Mr. McAuliffe told about the Inter Company First Aid meet which will be held this year again, and for which the **New Old Timers Building** will be ready. The Boy and Girl Scouts will have a section of the Field Meet as last year. He suggested, too, that after the huge auditorium of the new building is available it would be possible to hold all the safety meetings together and that Mr. White might again honor us with his brilliant oratory.

Silver tea services were presented to Harry Wylam and William Wilkes, foremen at "C" and "B" Mines respectively.

Chief Whitetree's orchestra composed of Mrs. Louis Songster, Doris Robinson, Leo Arnalde, Robert and Solomon Williams, entertained the large audience during the evening and a musical program was interspersed with the speeches rendered by Miss Mary Arnold, Isabelle O'Drain, Mrs. Louis Songster and Frank Whitetree.

Cumberland Meeting

Our famous Cumberland Band was out in force on the evening of April 22nd to herald the meeting and presentation ceremony in honor of Bishop George F. Wilde.

Master of Ceremonies E. G. Blacker, introduced the guests who occupied the platform; for the United Mine Workers, Vice President George Young; for the Mining Department of the State of Wyoming, Deputy Inspector David K. Wilson; for the Safety Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Hugh McLeod; for the Operating Department representing President Eugene McAuliffe, called east by press of business affairs, General Superintendent A. W. Dickinson.

The guests spoke of the remarkable record in safety work on the part of the men in the Cumberland field, operating under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions. References were made to the attitude of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the State of Wyoming toward accident prevention work and the particular point which received stress was the fact that in the minds of those charged with safeguarding men employed underground the attitude of the individual toward his personal safety was becoming more and more apparent and important. That guidance and care on the part of men acting in a supervisory capacity could go only so far in the safeguarding of men underground and on the surface of coal mines; that beyond that point the individual



Mrs. Tom Overy, Rock Springs, says she'd rather be the wife of a "Safety Foreman" than be a queen.

must exercise a full measure of caution if the accident rate is to be still further reduced.

The presentation of the tea set to Bishop George F. Wilde was made by A. W. Dickinson, and after the singing of two verses of the Star Spangled Banner, the floor was cleared for action in typical Cumberland style. Hospitality was dispensed in the regular Cumberland way and the people returned to their homes, happy in the thought that honor had been done to one of their fellow citizens, most deserving of honor.

Personal Responsibility and Co-operation! Personal Responsibility for personal safety. Co-operation for the safety of all. The hazards of coal mining. The alarming accident rate. The immediate need for immediate improvement. These were stressed again and again by President Eugene McAuliffe, State officers of the U. M. W. of A. and members of the State Coal Mine Inspection Department. In each town outside of Rock Springs crowded halls greeted the speakers. And in every town neighbors and friends gathered to acknowledge their appreciation of honors done fellow townsmen. Splendid musical programs were arranged by volunteer corps of young folks and to them Mr. McAuliffe especially expressed his thanks for their help.

From Cowboy to Store Manager

"Hey, I thought you were going to be a cowboy? How did you manage to so completely reverse yourself?" I'd walked into the Cumberland store and was addressing the young manager during a lull in his busy day.

"Reverse myself? I don't think I ever did really," he answered. "You see there are so many points of similarity between cowboy adventures and store managing."



Walter Johnson, Cumberland Store Manager, just after he'd found a good picnic spot one Sunday afternoon.

"Points of similarity!" It was my turn to be astonished.

"Yes, of course."

Walter Johnson wasn't bothered a bit by the evidence that I'd been purloining pictures from those his mother kept to remind her of his youthful escapades. "I did rather want to be a cowboy. Every western boy learns about their adventures and their chivalry, the two things that appeal to boys."

"But now I run my store on strictly cowboy lines. There

are points of resemblance bulging out everywhere.

"First a cowboy likes a good 'chuck wagon' and right across the way is where my mother lives. A real cowboy has nothing on me there."

"A cowboy is always glad to greet his friends. His grin shines out from every dude ranch advertisement in America, but its no more ready than ours when we greet customers in this store—and no more genuine is his gladness to greet his friends."

"The lure of the distant trail of the cowboy might be said to resemble the fun we find in new discoveries in the needs of our customers, and his new vistas to the new and lovely things we find every day, new conveniences in the home, new combinations of old stand-bys that are thrilling."

"Cowboys like good shoes on their horses which are

like the foundation of the whole store supply, a solid line of staples. The cowboy puts lots of faith in his saddle cinch and, in times of stress, keeps it right. We hold fast to the old, strong policies of the store system."

"Pretty good," said I "but what about that hat you always wanted to wear?"



Walter Johnson in his cowboy days.

"A cowboy hat—that's easy. A cowboy is known by his hat. In store parlance it's his slogan—how he is known."

"Then a cowboy likes good looking chaps, a bright shirt and fancy boots. How he does like to blaze! And so do we like to shine. We like good displays and well arranged counters and all the bright fixings."

"I think his good saddle in which he places so much confidence and of which he is so proud is like our good merchandise, the best we can get."

"Then his stirrups to which he trusts so much of his weight—why, that's just like good bookkeeping. You go far comfortably if you know your stirrups will stand the strain—and Boy! Vic's bookkeeping is as good as the best stirrups."

"You've most covered it. It does sound fun—but what about the chivalry of helping travelers in distress and rescuing mail coaches?"

"That's easiest of all. There's nothing we like better than stretching our service to help some housewife in difficulties, or a community party that outgrows itself!"

"And the reins?"

"Well,"—the Store Manager seemed to be stumped at last.

"Oh, a guide line—that's easy Walter, I could answer that for you. She's beautiful, I met her last night."

A Prayer

(Found in Chester Cathedral)

Give me a good digestion, Lord, and also something to digest.

Give me a healthy body, Lord, with sense to keep it at its best.

Give me a healthy mind, good Lord, to keep the good and pure in sight, which, seeing sin, is not appalled but finds a way to set it right.

Give me a mind that is not bored, that does not whimper, whine or sigh;

don't let me worry over much about the fussy thing called I. Give me a sense of humor, Lord give me the grace to see a joke, to get

some happiness from life and pass it on to other folk.

Engineering Department

The Practical Use of the Anemometer

By O. G. Sharrer and C. E. Swann

(In two parts, Part I—General Discussion, Part 2—Behavior of Mine Air.)

PART I.

IT IS necessary that all mine officials be familiar with the uses of the Anemometer for it is the only practical instrument for determining certain facts relative to the behavior of air in mines. Many confusing and impractical things have been written about the use of this instrument in measuring mine air, and the purpose of this article is to clear up at least a part of the subject and to show that the measuring of mine air can be done in such a manner as to give exact results and without any knowledge of complicated mathematical formula.

The most frequent source of confusion to the practical man is the erroneous impression that he must measure the actual quantity of air that is traversing the various airways. This is a difficult or one might say impossible problem, and can be done only after very extensive measurements and calculations and then the final results may be greatly in error.

What the mine official needs to do is measure the behavior of the air which can be done very easily and quickly with results that are accurate to a hair.

To illustrate just what is meant in the foregoing paragraph let us take any representative mine in the United States for an example. If we assume this mine employs 200 men and 30 head of stock and is slightly gaseous; the law will probably require something like this: 150 cubic feet of air per man employed and 750 cubic feet per animal used or a total of 52,500 cubic feet of air per minute for men and animals. The law also requires as much more air as is necessary to dilute and render harmless any gases that may be given off. This last part of the law renders ineffective the part referring to quantities per man and per animal. The quantity of air which must be pumped into a mine is determined by the gaseous condition of the return air course and not by any certain fixed cubic feet allowance. It will be found that a mine like our example will require say 80,000 cubic feet of air properly circulated and in almost every case the mine will be equipped with a fan capable of producing at least 160,000 cubic feet of air if given proper airways.

The quantities of air found in main intake and return, even though the air is not behaving properly, are practically always in excess of those required by law so that an approximation of quantity, which is all that we can expect to measure, will always show that the quantity is above legal requirements. This applies to main intake and return air course measurements only as there may be places in the mine where no air is being circulated even with a fan much in excess of reasonable requirements, and measurements of a poorly ventilated mine will be as shown.

What we need then is a method of measuring that will give us a reasonable approximation of the quantity of air passing into the mine and an accurate measurement of the behavior of the air so that we can see that each part of the mine receives its proper share thereby detecting quickly and accurately any defects that may occur from day to day. This can be done with any standard anemometer and with an accuracy that is close enough to suit even the most exacting tests.

The Anemometer and How It Measures Air

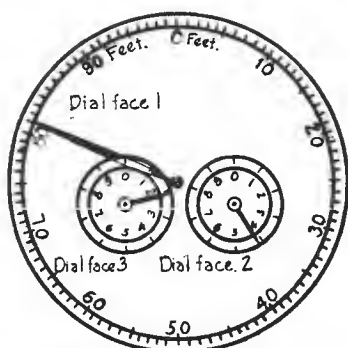
The anemometers in common use are constructed on the principle of the revolving fan invented by Benjamin Biram. The anemometer is merely an ordinary windmill connected by very accurate gearing to a set of hands that are arranged so that they will record lineal velocity of moving air.

The usual construction is to have one large hand measuring in feet and two or more small hands which record the hundreds of feet, thousands of feet, etc. The recording on the separate dials is accomplished by proper gear connections.

In Figure 1, dial No. 1 reads 1 to 100 feet; dial No. 2 reads number of hundreds of feet; dial No. 3 reads thousands of feet. In reading read highest recording dial 3; then 2, then 1 which shows as follows.

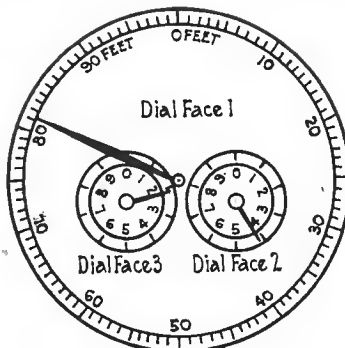
2+	Dial 3
4+	Dial 2
81	Dial 1
<hr/>	
2481	Lineal feet

This reading of the dial is not well understood by many officials and a plain explanation will help. There is a small clutch connection, between the vane shaft and the gearing, operating the recording hands which should always be disengaged while the anemometer is not in use. This clutch is operated by a lever which extends



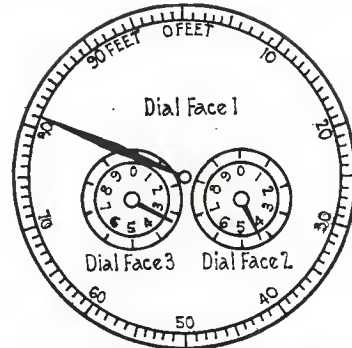
ANEMOMETER DIAL FACE.

FIG.1



Anemometer Dial Face

FIG.2



Anemometer Dial Face

FIG.3

to the top of the machine conveniently near the small carrying loop, making it convenient to operate with the same hand that supports the anemometer.

KINDS OF MACHINES

Anemometers may be divided into three classes according to their construction.

The Simple Anemometer

This machine has the gearing, clutch and vanes and records continuously no means being provided for setting the hands back to zero. Readings after the first must be obtained by subtracting the previous reading.

Read Figure 2 which shows the reading taken prior to the time of this measurement to equal 2481 lineal feet. Record this reading in a book then proceed to make the net measurement for a period of one minute. Instrument has been thrown out of gear at the end of one minute and we read the dials as before, as shown on Figure 3, which reads 3481. From the reading just made, 3481, subtract the previous reading, 2481, the difference being 1000, this gives the velocity of the air over the period noted.

The Zero Setting Machine

This machine has an attachment which allows all hands to drop back to zero when so desired. This is a very good feature and eliminates all chance of incorrect reading through error in recording previous measurements.

The Self Registering Anemometer

This instrument has a clock attachment which automatically throws the operating clutch out of gear at any predetermined time. This machine is particularly adopted to measuring small velocities accurately or it can be set for extended periods and will give very accurate results.

Caution

Do not expose a self registering anemometer to high velocity air currents for any extended period of time for if you do the bearings are sure to burn up.

High velocities must be measured in several short periods and an average taken of the readings.

Any air current moving over 500 feet per minute can be considered high velocity.

Where high velocity air is regularly encountered it is best to use a modified construction of the simple anemometer which has a shutter attachment whereby the velocity of the air affecting the machine is reduced by half and readings on the dials must be multiplied by 2 to obtain the correct result.

Calibration

All anemometers are calibrated by the instrument maker before they are sent out from the factory.

By calibration is meant checking each individual anemometer against a known velocity of air either in a specially constructed wind tunnel or on a whirling table. A knowledge of calibration is not necessary to the practical mine official; all that is necessary to remember is that any anemometer registers absolutely correct for only one velocity out of the infinite number that may be encountered.

Instrument makers provide a correction chart for each instrument they make which shows the correction for each recorded velocity of the instrument. It is well to note here that measurements which come outside the intended range of an anemometer are not dependable.

Figure 4 shows a correction chart plotted graphically for a standard instrument.

Any velocities which are outside the range shown in Figure 4 are not to be measured accurately by this instrument.

The foregoing is sufficient for any practical man to know and we can safely go on to the problem of getting an accurate measure of the behavior of mine air.

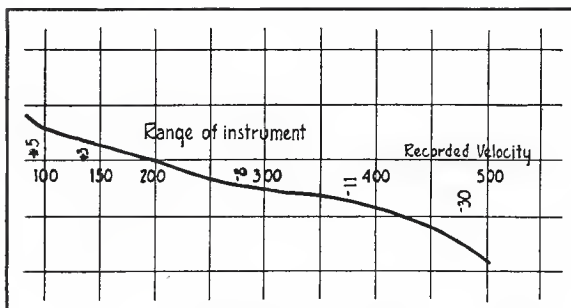


Fig. 4

NOTE: The above is not an actual graph but is only intended to show what it meant. You will note that on the low velocities the readings are too small (correction added) and on high velocities the readings are excessive (correction subtracted).

PART II.

In any airway the velocity curve, if plotted graphically, will assume a shape somewhat like Figure 5.

As air takes the line of least resistance the maximum current will be measured in the center of the airway, (point C, Figure 5). It is usually desirable, in order to obtain an approximately correct reading of the cubic feet of air passing through the roadway, to take the average of several readings in various positions. It is customary, where great accuracy is required, to divide the airway in square feet and take a record of each space but as we are interested primarily in the behavior of the air we will take a reading at point B located in the center of the air course and at one-third of the height of air course down from top. Point B or B' will in a uniform airway each record the same velocity and this velocity is near enough to an average to give an approximation of quantity. Point B being the most convenient is the one usually taken. The correct procedure is therefore as follows: Selecting a reasonably straight and clean section of an airway, preferably of about average cross section, one should stand erect if possible with the left shoulder turned against the air and facing toward the center of the airway. The anemometer is held by the left hand with one finger free to operate the clutch lever.

The dial is always held so that the air comes into the instrument from its rear. This position allows the right hand free to hold a watch and brings the dial within the range of easy vision. The reading may be considerably

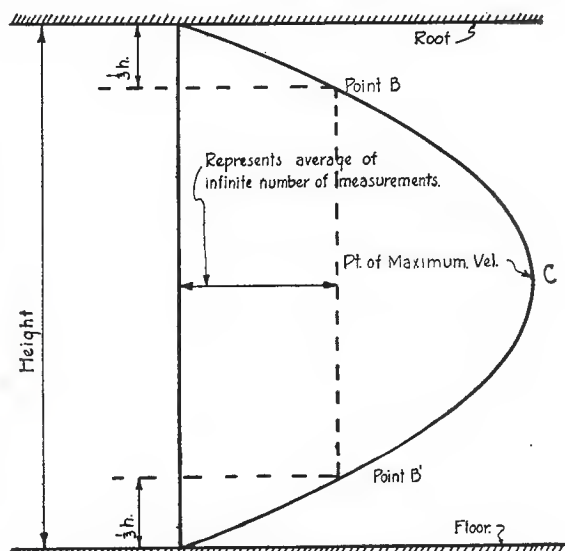
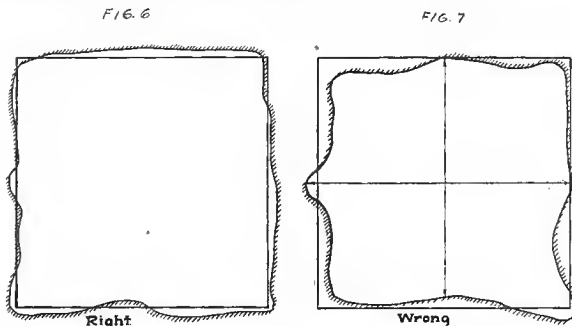


Fig. 5

influenced by the relative position of the operator to the instrument, therefore one should acquire the habit of always standing in the same manner, holding the anemometer at arms length, diagonally with the body, but facing squarely the current of air for, as will be shown later, this has a serious bearing on the accuracy of repeated measurements.

The anemometer is held approximately one-third of the distance from the roof to the floor for a period of one minute and the recorded velocity noted. After this is done an area is measured at the exact spot where the instrument was held and this spot is plainly marked on the ribs or roof so that it can be found when future measurements are to be made. In measuring an area it should be taken as the area of the nearest regular figure that will clear in the airway. Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the right and the wrong way to measure an area.



This area being found, the quantity of air traveling the airway is easily found by the formula $Q=VA$, with which every one is familiar. This quantity is, as has been explained previously, only an approximation of the actual quantity of air passing but is a closer approximation than can be obtained by any other method and is accurate enough for any purpose.

Now to Determine Accurately the Behavior of the Air

If a series of measurements have been taken for every airway in a mine in the manner just described, neglecting correction factor for instrument readings and the personal area (obstruction to the air current by man taking the readings) which two corrections tend to counter balance each other in nearly every case, we then have a gauge with which to compare all future measurements.

If future measurements are made in exactly the same positions and in the same manner the slightest change in behavior is immediately noticed. Leaks amounting to as low as one per cent of the quantity can be quickly detected.

Certain general rules can be formulated from the foregoing which if used with common sense will give results which are astonishing in their accuracy.

- (1) Measure always in the same position. Do not move the instrument back and forth over the area to be measured, but hold it still. When the instrument is moved about the rate of its movement varies to such extent that the recorded velocity is meaningless.
- (2) Always stand in the same position where possible. This makes the personal area the same in all cases.
- (3) Pay no attention to the correction factor for your instrument. This can safely be left to the engineer or fan designer.
- (4) **Important.** Take all measurements with equal care. Do not start out by being very accurate and then become careless later for your results cannot agree unless all the measurements have been taken with equal care. Always remember the accuracy of your results depends upon equal care being used over an extended period of measurements.
- (5) The anemometer is an instrument of precision and should be handled as such and not as one would handle a miner's pick.

(6) Where two or more persons are measuring air all but the person holding the anemometer should retire from the airway while the measurements are being taken.

(7) Do not allow the anemometer to run backwards, it will not record properly in that position.

(8) Do not attempt to take measurements near an abrupt turn or where the area is changing quickly.

(9) Do not depend on measurements taken in the opening of a box regulator. Even after applying certain mathematical corrections they are not dependable.

(10) Measure the air conscientiously, do not guess at it as is too frequently the case.

It is well here to point out a serious misapprehension under which many practical officials labor.

Most officials have the mistaken idea that the return should show a large increase in quantity over the intake for an exhaust fan particularly in winter. This is not true for the discrepancy due to temperature and pressure is not large as shown by the following "Specimen calculated set up of difference in main return airway and main intake airway due to difference of temperature and pressure."

Suppose the mine is situated at 2500 feet elevation.

Water gauge produced by fan equals 14.56 lbs. per square foot or 2.8 inches water gauge.

At time of measurement barometer read 27.286 inches.

Measurement of intake shows 150,000 cubic feet.

Intake temperature 40 degrees F. Return 70 degrees F.

What quantity of air is actually passing in main return? 30 inches mercury equals 14.7 lbs. pressure per square inch. 1 inch of mercury equals .49 lbs. per square inch. 27.286 inches mercury equals 13.3701 lbs. per square inch.

Absolute pressure — 13.3701×144 sq. in. equals 1925.29 pressure per sq. in. at intake.

Pressure of fan — $1925.29 - 14.56$ equals 1910.73 pressure per sq. in. at return.

Absolute temperatures are as follows:

$40^\circ + 461^\circ$ equals 501° F. absolute temperature of intake.

$70^\circ + 461^\circ$ equals 531° F. absolute temperature of return.

Now the volume of any gas varies directly with the absolute temperature and inversely as the absolute pressure.

The problem can be stated as a compound proportion as follows:

$$\frac{501^\circ : 531^\circ}{1910.73 : 1925.29} \left\{ :: 150,000 : X \right.$$

Solving X equals 160,193.5 cubic feet of return air. $160,193.5 - 150,000$ equals 10,193.5 cu. ft. excess, or less than 7 per cent increase. The results will vary according to value taken for absolute zero as 459—460 or 461. 461 is more nearly correct according to latest research. Any quantities showing more than 7 per cent increase should be viewed with suspicion. Have seen measurements showing 40 per cent discrepancy accepted without question.

When a careful measurement of intake and return shows considerable discrepancy it is nearly always an indication of a surface or other leak and should be investigated at once.

These leaks are very difficult to find at times, particularly where mines are working above or below other mines being served by different fans. Where either mine is gaseous these leaks may have serious consequences through explosive gas being drawn into workings where it is not expected.

Method of Measuring Small Splits as for Stable or Motor Generator Set Room

Most foremen have considerable difficulty in measuring the quantity of air being carried by a very small opening as is sometimes the case where a set room or stable is being ventilated by a pipe or similar small opening.

Figure 8 shows a simple example of such case with a method of measuring which is quite accurate.

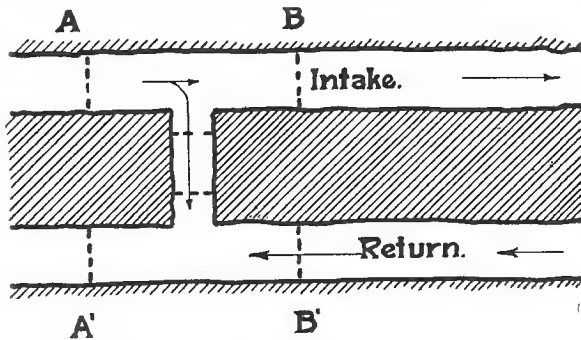


Fig. 8

This example shows the simplest form of the problem with one intake and one return and a small split going through set room at "D".

Now to measure split "D" we establish accurate area points at "A" and "B" in the intake airway. Then after closing split "D" we take accurate velocity measurements at both "A" and "B" and record them. Then opening split "D" to full width we again take velocity measurements at "A" and "B", comparing them with the first set of measurements taken with split "D" closed. We then notice we have results somewhat as follows:

No. 1 Measurement

No. 1 taken at "A" compares very closely with Quantity No. 2 taken at "B" since all air passes both points.

No. 2 Measurement

Quantity No. 1 taken at "A" is somewhat larger than Quantity No. 1 of measurement No. 1 for the resistance of the entire mine circuit has been lowered somewhat due to opening split "D". Quantity No. 2 at "B" is less than Quantity No. 1 at "A" by a certain small amount which we will call q .

Call quantity No. 1 measurement No. 1 equals Q_1 .

Call quantity No. 2 measurement No. 1 equals Q_2 .

Call quantity No. 1 measurement No. 2 equals Q_3 .

Call quantity No. 2 measurement No. 2 equals Q_4 .

Q_1 will always equal Q_2 very nearly, Q_3 will usually be a small amount larger than Q_1 .

$(Q_3) - (Q_4)$ equals q which will be the correct quantity of air passing through split "D". In case a check of this measurement is desired the whole operation can be repeated in the return airway at A' and B' which by a comparison of results will show if any error is present.

Leaks in stoppings can be measured in the same manner after one becomes experienced.

The calculations relating to air quantities, splitting, etc., are very complicated and necessitates a knowledge of higher mathematics but the measurements to be taken for practical purposes are very simple and can be made by anyone who has some experience and a capacity for taking pains.

The Telautograph

By D. C. McKeehan

The Telautograph is an electrical instrument by which messages written at one station are reproduced in writing at another or several distant stations. The reproductions are made at the same time that the message is written at the transmitting station and all of the characteristics of the original are reproduced. The instrument will transmit handwriting, sketches and symbols with equal alacrity.

The telautograph finds use in banks, hotels, all classes of industrial plants and railroads.

The message may be transmitted during the absence of the party at the distant end, who will find same upon his return.

In one case the transmitter station sends orders to five warehouses in five different locations in a city. In some cases the stations are miles apart.

It makes an ideal dispatching system for Railroad Terminals because the switching tower at the approach to the depot is equipped to report, in the handwriting of the tower man, the number of each train, number of the track on which it will arrive, whether loaded or empty, etc., so that several departments receive the information simultaneously and at one writing.

It will permit a bank teller to communicate with the bookkeeping department and so keep a close watch over customers' balances without embarrassment to the depositor.

There are one hundred instruments in one office, in a Philadelphia bank, directly connected to branch banks in various parts of the city. This will give you some idea of the demands of modern business on communication. A machine "to write at a distant point" is certainly an ingenious device.

I regret that our magazine does not have the space to publish a diagram of the electrical connections but as such is the case, a brief description of its operation will suffice. One type uses four line wires, two to control the horizontal and vertical motions of the pen, one to lift the pen from the paper and one for locking the distant transmitter to a busy line. The system uses one hundred twenty volts direct-current and the negative side, grounded, is used for the common return. In case there are several receiving stations connected to one transmitting station, the receiving stations are connected in multiple. The power required to operate a transmitting station is about one and one-half amperes at one hundred twenty volts.

Two variable currents for the writing motions are secured by moving the rollers attached to the transmitting stylus by the pencil arms and levers over the rheostats which carry current from the power circuit. These rollers serve to shunt current into two line wires, somewhat on the principle of a potentiometer.

The receiving instrument operates on the well known principles of the direct-current voltmeter. The magnetic field is electrically produced and the two variable currents controlled by the transmitter are used to actuate the two moving coils of each receiver, which in turn impart to the pen of the receiver the movements made by the stylus in the hand of the operator.

To accomplish the penlifting, current is sent from the transmitter over a third wire to the penlifter magnets in the receiver. This current is interrupted in the transmitter by the pressure of the stylus on the transmitter platen, a small switch beneath the platen breaking the circuit when pressure is applied as in writing. The fourth wire carries current to the distant transmitter for the purpose of "locking" and preventing its operation on a busy line.

(The above article was compiled from information supplied by the Telautograph Corporation of New York, and is published with their permission.)

Badly Afflicted

Willie was dejectedly walking home from school and his woe-begone appearance attracted the attention of a kind-hearted lady.

"What is troubling you my little man?" she asked.

"Dyspepsia and rheumatism," replied Willie.

"Why, that's absurd," remarked the old lady, "how can that be?"

"Teacher kept me after school because I couldn't spell them," was Willie's dismal answer.

Prospective

Visitor: "Has your little baby sister got any teeth?"

Tommy: "Oh, yes! I guess she's got them, but they ain't hatched yet."

Peter Pan

Or the Boy Who Would Not Grow Up

By James Barrie

Reviewed by Jessie McDiarmid

THE idea of reviewing this play by Sir James Barrie was given me by Mrs. Ben Card of Winton who spoke of her enjoyment of the filmed version with the large understanding of child life which is hers, and transmitted to me some of her enthusiasm for this supreme product of the Land of Make Believe, created by the Scottish author I have most admired.

Sir James Barrie's fairies have flitted across the stage for many years and few of us have not seen the dramatized or filmed "Peter Pan" and become acquainted with Peter and Wendy and the elusive Tinker Bell, but only in 1928 has Peter Pan appeared in book form. The fairies are caged for deliberate inspection at last—and in this book, published by Scribners, Barrie supplies too, by means of nice elaborations and stage directions which explain his characters, an atmosphere it is impossible to get over the footlights. There is more of Barrie in the book—this man of whom Glenn Frank, president of Wisconsin University, wrote: "It is given to him as to few men, to lend a touch of the eternal to the casual."

For being able to do this very thing Barrie is being assured of the nearest approach to immortality in this life.

A statue of Peter Pan is proudly pointed out to the visitor to Kensington Gardens in London, and forever belongs with the creator of the lad who never grew up. And in America where his plays are associated with Maud Adams, gentle queen of the drama, this edition of his plays, just published, is lovingly received.

But I cannot think of story-effort in connection with Barrie, certainly not effort to achieve immortality. I accept his first "confession" in the long dedication of Peter Pan—that he has no recollection of having written it before? I accept it and love it. It goes with the book. A white lie? Perhaps. But wait, read the play first and then ask if he may not have been the medium to take down dictation from the folks of fairy land. Or, while it was being written, might he not have been held a prisoner in "Never Land?" Couldn't he have been?

I approach a suggestion of a telling of the story fearfully. What if my telling should shut Tink up in the drawer again! And what if I shouldn't re-tell that Peter's address is "Second to the right and then straight on till morning!" It should be enough to know that the book exists and may be read. And I foretell that there is not anyone who shall read it who may not shed the gravitational cloak that holds him to the earth and go straight to fairy land. All you need to do, according to the instructions given by Peter himself is, "Just wriggle your shoulders this way, then let go." And perhaps you should, as Barrie says the players must, when the story is staged, wear "a child's outlook on life as their only important adornment."

In the opening nursery scene "at the top of a rather depressed street in Bloomsbury" we meet the Darling family. And, at first, are most impressed with Mrs. Darling who is, we are told, the loveliest lady in Bloomsbury Square, with a sweet mocking mouth. She is going out to dinner (she must do that to give the eerie folks full play) and is wearing an evening gown "made by herself out of nothing and other people's mistakes."

Mrs. Darling does not often go out at night. She prefers to sit by the children after they have gone to bed "tidying up their minds just as if they were drawers; and if Wendy and the boys could keep awake they might see her repacking into their proper places the many articles of the mind that have strayed during the day, making discoveries, sweet and not so sweet, pressing this to her neck and hastily stowing that out of sight." (Ever hear anyone say he couldn't fool mother?)

When they wake in the morning the naughtiness with which they went to bed are not blown away but are placed at the bottom of the drawer; "and on the top are their prettiest thoughts ready for the new day."

And we meet Wendy and Michael and John; and Nana who is a dog and a most excellent nurse, entirely able to take care of the nursery on the rare occasions when Mrs. Darling goes out, with perhaps the assistance of the night lights which are "the eyes a mother leaves behind to guard her children." But Mrs. Darling resolves to ask Liza, the maid, to look in on the nursery.

We meet Mr. Darling who, it has to be confessed, is quite disappointing as he "resorts to hanky-panky" and disposes of his medicine by slight-of-hand instead of taking it as he had promised Michael he would in order to prove that taking medicine wasn't at all difficult "when he was a boy." And worse, Mr. Darling, while he and Mrs. Darling get ready for their dinner party, becomes annoyed with Nana and chains her up.

Nana barks, not an unhappy bark as the boys think but the bark she uses when she smells danger as Wendy knows. And Barrie says there's one member of every family who can be trusted to know or not to know. And they all remember the face which has appeared at their window night after night. Mrs. Darling looks out of the open window and up and down. "All is quiet and still."

"The nursery darkens and she is gone, intentionally leaving the door ajar. Something uncanny is going to happen, we expect, for a quivver has passed through the room, just sufficient to touch the night lights.—Then the window is blown open probably by the smallest and therefore most mischievous star, and Peter Pan flies into the room. Insofar as he is dressed at all it is in autumn leaves and cobwebs. And with him comes Tinker Bell, his special fairy who talks like a tinkle of bells and flits like a ball of light to every spot in the room faster than we could say them."

Wendy and Peter get acquainted. Peter tells that he doesn't know how old he is because he ran away from home the day he was born "because I heard father and mother talking of what I was to be when I became a man." He wanted to stay a boy so he ran away and lived with the fairies. Wendy is amazed and Peter explains that there should be a fairy for every boy and girl because the first laugh of every baby becomes a fairy. But, "children know such a lot now. Soon they don't believe in fairies and every time a child says 'I don't believe in fairies' there is a fairy somewhere that falls down dead."

Peter teaches Wendy and the boys to fly (he says, "you just think lovely wonderful thoughts and they lift you up in the air") and just as Mr. and Mrs. Darling return they all "fly out of the window, over the tree-tops of the square and over the house-tops."

And they fly to the Never Land. At first it's a bit dark; and a good thing too because "if you were to see the island bang the wonders of it might hurt your eyes."

The Never Land

And in the Never Land Peter is king and rules the fairies and a kingdom of boys who, as babies, were dropped from their prams and got lost from their mothers. There are no girls. Peter says girls are too clever to get dropped out. The whole island had been having a slack time because of Peter's absence but is bursting with activity because of his expected return when we see it first. "You have often half seen it before, or even three-quarters, after the night lights were lit,

and you might have beached your coracle on it if you had not always at the great moment fallen asleep."—

"In the day time you think the Never Land is only make believe and so it is to the likes of you, but this is the Never Land come true—"

"Never Land is very compact, not large and sprawly with tedious distances between one adventure and another, but nicely crammed."

And so the boys and Wendy find it, especially Wendy whom, Peter explains to all the boys, he has brought to be a mother to the island. They meet the First Twin and the Second Twin, "who cannot be described because we should probably be describing the wrong one." And they meet Hook, "cruellest jewel in that dark setting." And Smee. And Tootles. And they become quite well acquainted with the fairy Tinker Bell who "is not wholly heartless, but is so small that she has only room for one feeling at a time."

They all build a home for Wendy and have wonderful adventures. They have narrow escapes too, from the Redskins. And Wendy goes to the Mermaids lagoon. And Never Land is so strange that "it is summer time on the trees and on the lagoon but is winter on the river." Indeed we are told "all four seasons may pass while you are filling a jug at the well." Adventures and adventures come to them. Wendy and the boys are captured by pirates. Tinker Bell is jealous of Peter's never-failing loyalty to Wendy and often feels a bit left out. But Tinker Bell loves Peter and once, when Peter's medicine was poisoned and Tinker Bell knew it was she drank it herself to prevent Peter getting it. Wendy had fixed it for Peter and Peter had promised to take it. And after she drank it poor Tink's light began going out and Peter was alarmed and held out his arms to all boys and girls everywhere saying: "Do you believe in fairies? Say quick that you believe! If you believe, clap your hands!" Many clapped and Tink was saved.

And after many adventures in Never Land where, after all, there is a lot of discussion about mothers, we again see the Darling nursery Peter had argued in the Never Land that mothers forget because, he said, when he went back home he'd found a new boy in his bed. But Wendy knew that her nursery window would always be open. And it was. "So Peter was wrong about mothers; indeed there is no subject on which he is so likely to be wrong."

Mrs. Darling insists that Mr. Darling always leave the window open for Wendy and the boys to fly back. And Mr. Darling has "the new sweetness of one who has sworn never to lose his temper again."

And when they come back, "there is joy once more in the Darling household."

And when they're cozy again Wendy goes to the window and "sees a friend below, who is hovering in the air knocking off tall hats with his feet. The wearers don't see him. They are too old. You can't see Peter if you are old. They think he is a draught in the corner."

Mrs. Darling can see Peter a wee bit and offers to adopt him but when she tells that she'll send him to school and an office he decides not to stay. He doesn't want to learn solemn things. So they plan that Wendy shall visit Peter, every year, at house cleaning time. Wendy's mother decides that and they say Good-night to each other.

NOTE: We remember reading in a London paper that at Christmas time, when Sir James Barrie is back in London, he invariably makes it re-union time if "Peter Pan" is playing. He slides into the theater and shakes hands with the "Pirates." There is James English who has been a "Pirate" for twenty years in succession; George Shelton, at the age of seventy-three, has played "Smee" for a similar period; John Kelt, brother of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson whom we know very well in America, has been a "Pirate" for eighteen years.

Having greeted these old friends who make alive for children his favorite play "Peter Pan," Barrie slips into

the quiet theater and watches the rehearsal. And now we're glad this book has been published so that busy men and women may have the joy of knowing Peter and Wendy too.

—EDITOR.

Memorial Day

In May comes Memorial Day when America remembers, nationally, those who have served their country directly—"With the colors"—and who have lost their lives during that service.

And we have thought it a wise choice which placed Memorial Day soon after Easter when the thinking of Christendom is turned to the most vital message of Christianity—immortality. We remember the poem written by Arthur S. Bourinot, Lieutenant Canadian Infantry, attached to the Royal Air Force during the World War. Early in the war he wrote:

"They are not dead, the soldier and the sailor,
Fallen for freedom's sake;
They merely sleep with faces that are paler
Until they wake.

"They will not weep, the mothers, in the years
The future will decree;
For they have died that the battles and the tears
Should cease to be.

"They will not die, the victorious and the slain,
Sleeping in foreign soil,
They gave their lives, but to the world is the gain
Of their sad toil.

"They are not dead, the soldier and the sailor,
Fallen for Freedom's sake,
They merely sleep with faces that are paler
Until they wake."

A message for those whose thoughts must turn to flag decorated graves on Memorial Day because their own dead are so marked; a message for America, as we, nationally, bow beside these graves of our nation's heroes; and a message for the sorrowing hearts of fathers and mothers and friends who have loved so dearly and who have been bereaved.

"They are not dead—
They merely sleep—
Until they wake—"



This picture of a small section of the Rock Springs Memorial Day parade was taken twelve years ago and shows the firing squad led by Felix Devlin, four-year Civil War veteran and a charter member of the Campbell Post, G. A. R., Rock Springs, the last of whose members died in Salt Lake this year. For years Mr. Devlin led the Memorial Day exercises and used a color guard of young lads who paraded with him. They are, in the picture: Matt Medill, Jr., Harry Crofts, Willard Karg, William Golden. Mr. Devlin was the father of Mrs. W. A. Muir of Rock Springs and died in 1921.

Sunday Schools

As we think of the Sunday Schools of our most intimate world we can count fourteen unit organizations outside of the town of Rock Springs—our part of one of the most far-reaching forces for good in America.

The mission of the Sunday School is clear and easily stated, however much the methods used and the material supplied may differ and change and develop as new programs are built and new educational policies are brought into the school in an attempt to keep pace with the progress of education as a whole.

The immediate aim of the Sunday School is to train children to think, feel and act religiously; to help them to habits of reverence for God and for Truth in all its aspects; to lead them to establish true standards for their own lives; and to give service to others, and, like the day school, the Sunday School realizes that education is not merely the acquiring of information. It is the development of the whole life and character, the training of sympathies, enthusiasms and powers of expression as truly as a training of the reasoning faculties and a storing of the memory. Not having had any experience as an educator we nevertheless venture to suggest that the Sunday School has been ahead of the day school in a recognition of the principle that: "An educator's chief business is to see that the idea he teaches functions in the community." The Sunday School perhaps did not so state it but certainly it has always been concerned with the "function" of its ideas. And this in spite of the often repeated criticism that the Sunday School has not progressed with educational advance that it continued to use old methods and teaching material.

But now, with the almost universally used graded lessons, with kindergartens and good children's music the Sunday School must give vital teaching.

The Sunday School pupil is led toward the realization of symmetrical selfhood, to become part of a social brotherhood and encouraged to realize the fatherhood of God.

And whether it perfectly realizes its goal or not, the Sunday School does not think of religious education—its function—as consisting of crowding its pupils minds with facts. It realizes, has realized, that facts are only worth the character they inspire.

And since we learn to worship by worshipping the Sunday School gives, in its "worship periods," valuable help in inducing to a naturalness of reverential attitudes,

especially where there are no church services. And it teaches moral worth and personal chivalry of attitude to others.

Like the day school the Sunday School needs the co-operation of parents. It needs the best teachers it can get. It needs funds to purchase lesson material and equipment. If you value right, it needs you—and your help, your co-operation.

Greek Orthodox Church of Rock Springs and Ahepa Lodge Hold Social For Benefit of Greek Sunday School

By Louis A. Guianopoulos

On March 24th the members of Ahepa Lodge No. 181, Rock Springs, gave a social to celebrate the first freedom of Greece after the long period between 1453-1821, when every inch of Hellenic soil was under Mohammedan rule. It is a matter of history that Greece suffered terribly under Turkish sway, and the day of March 25th, 1821, will be heralded as long as there is a desire for justice in humanity, not only by the Greeks but by all lovers of freedom, as the day when Greece regained her liberty.

The name Ahepa is taken from the first letters of the words American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and the object of the organization is to teach people of Grecian birth to become good American citizens with a genuine respect for the laws of the United States. It helps educational projects for Greek people and, in Rock Springs, is interesting itself in the Sunday School of the Orthodox Church.

Never before has Rock Springs had such a celebration. But, with the help of every member of Ahepa and the children, an excellent program was given. Especially are three young girls of the Sunday School mentioned, Misses Clara Zagarakis, Bella Karras and Mary Zirakis. Dances were so many and so happy that the musicians could not keep up. And even the tempting supper could not draw the younger folks away from the fun. The committee members were busy every minute.

Speeches were made by Pete Thalos, President of the



Winton Union Sunday School on Easter Sunday, March 31st. The teachers of this school are: Superintendent, Wm. Kenyon; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. G. Adams; Mrs. Fred Antrobus, Mrs. Ben Card, Mrs. Earl Dupont, Misses Mildred Foster and Irene Benson.



First social gathering of Ahepa Greek Lodge held in Rock Springs. Louis Gianopulus, President, is in the center front of the picture behind three young girls of the Sunday School.

(Picture by courtesy of C. E. August.)

Green River Ahepa Chapter, and by Reverend Anton Vasciliades, rector of the local Greek Orthodox Church.

Ahepa asks the support of every Greek in Sweetwater County who wishes to raise the educational standard of his people in America. We have a wonderful history. Let us uphold its traditional glory and add to it in our new America. A people without education is like a building built on sand. The more education we have the better we will be. And the better American citizens we are the better men we will be.

Senator Tom Gibson Surprised With Gift

Only genuine surprise could rob Senator Gibson of the Safety Department of his usual ready speech and his usual "Gibson blessing" which is familiar in all the coal towns of the Union Pacific at any sort of a gathering: "God bless you—every one of you."

Mr. Gibson was surprised as J. R. Dewar, Chief Clerk, taking advantage of the presence of President McAuliffe, called available officers and associates into the office of Vice President George B. Pryde to witness the presentation of a wedding gift to the Senator.

Mr. McAuliffe said that early in life, he knew, Mr. Gibson had been destined for a throne, and now, to repair any omissions of fate, one was being provided—a throne chair in the proper green of a descendant of Saint Patrick, a dash of royal purple, enough room to accommodate Queen Gibson and dignity to grace a Senate chamber should he decide to take it along when he became President of the Senate of Wyoming.

Mr. Gibson was ably supported by the smiling Safety Engineer, sent his thanks to all his friends who had thus expressed their good wishes and promised that his princess should have a large place on the throne.

The Waiter

I met him in a college town, a youngster with a grin,
And he was sweeping up the floor when I was ushered in.

When I registered my name, he put aside his broom
To grab my suitcase from the floor and show me to my room.

That night at dinner I beheld that youngster at my side,
"We've pork and lamb," said he to me, "potatoes, baked or fried."

When I had made my choice of food, he gayly went away
And when he next appeared he had my dinner on a tray.

"So you're a waiter too?" said I. He chuckled soft and low:

"Three times a day it is my job the dishes round to throw.

I'm bell hop in the afternoon, between times I'm the clerk,

But I can get my lessons when I've finished up my work.

"I'm on my way through college, and I'm paying for it here,

Some day I'll chuck this job and be a civil engineer. I want an education, and the only way I had

Was to come and be a waiter, for I haven't any dad."

I don't know how to say it, but some day I know I'll hear,

If I still am with the living, of a civil engineer
Who has earned his way to glory, and I'll smile at his renown

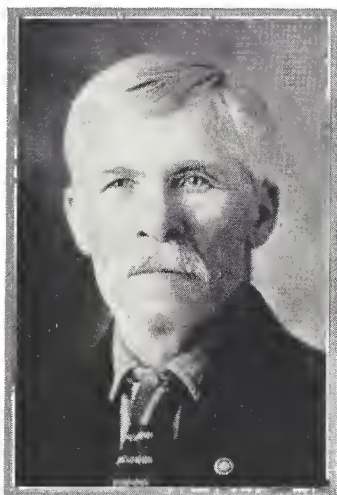
And say: "There stands the waiter of that little college town."

—EDGAR GUEST.

—≡≡≡ He Old Timers ≡≡≡—

Old Timer William Angelovic of Rock Springs

Sixty-four years old, Old Timer Angelovic was born near the borders of Austria in what is now the progressive and friendly country of Czechoslovakia. His home was in the center of an interesting agricultural district, a beautiful country, but there was little room for new farms so he and his two brothers, Steve and John, decided to come to America.



William Angelovic

After a short stay in Connecticut they came west arriving in Rock Springs on September 8th, 1891. William Angelovic began to work for The Union Pacific Coal Company on September 9th.

He carries a thirty-five year service button of The Old Timers Association and now has thirty-eight years of service to his credit. For eighteen years he steadily operated an undercutting machine.

The older Angelovics followed the three brothers to America and Grandma Angelovic is at

ninety-four, the pride of her family and of the town of Rock Springs.

Mr. Angelovic was married in Rock Springs to Victoria Grivna at the South Side Catholic Church and has four children, Victoria, living in the east; Annie, a graduate of Rock Springs High School and a student of Wyoming University, who is teaching a ranch school in Sublette County; Mike and Anton of the Rock Springs High School.

Mr. Angelovic is a thorough-going American and a most interesting old gentleman, a friend of progress and a worthy contributor to the strength of his adopted country and to the up-building of the community in which he makes his home.

William A. Forsyth

A sturdy Scottish pioneer who has passed from the activities of this life to the Great Beyond and who has left a worthy family to carry on the traditions of worthwhile living which he inculcated was William A. Forsyth of Tono, Washington, who died at his home there Oct. 7th, 1925, after an illness of almost three years. Revered be his memory! Peace to his ashes!

Mr. Forsyth was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1846. He came to America with his parents in 1846, when they settled in Pennsylvania. In June, 1869, he married Miss Katie Stark of Monongahela City and in

the fall of 1876 they, with their family of three little children, came west as far as Carbon, Iowa. Later on the Forsyth family moved to Montana where Mr. Forsyth was active in state and political questions. In 1892 he opened and, for some time, operated the property known as the Electric Coal Mine which gave the name of Electric to the old Montana town of Horr.

Then in 1908 Mr. Forsyth again made a move, going to Washington and so to Tono. He began to work for the Washington Union Coal Company and it was in Tono that he celebrated his Golden Wedding anniversary, and where he died after a lingering illness through which he was attended by the loving care of his wife and family.

Three members of his family still reside in Tono, John, George and Jessie (Mrs. John Hudson); two other sons live in the state, Earl at Bucoda and William at Tehino. These with Thomas, of Springfield, Illinois, complete the family of this Scot who knew the coal mines of the Old Land, of Pennsylvania and of the West, had followed mining, a willing student of mining's moods. Peace to his ashes!

Hanna Saddened By the Death of Charles Kotila

By T. H. Butler

The community of Hanna was shocked and grieved to learn of the accident in No. 4 Mine on February 22nd which caused the death of Charles Kotila at the Hanna Hospital a few hours later.

Funeral services were held at the Finnish Hall on February 24th at 2:00 p. m., where the rituals of the

Finnish Society, the Loyal Order of Moose and the United Mine Workers of America were read impressively. Burial took place at the Hanna cemetery the procession being led by the Hanna band playing a solemn funeral dirge.

Charles Kotila was born at Reiskarvi, Finland, on March 24th, 1875, and came to the United States in June, 1901. He first located in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, later moving to Cambria, Wyoming.

He came to Hanna in 1909 and entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

He leaves to mourn his untimely passing his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Alex Lina of Hibbing, Minnesota, and Miss Ellen Kotila of Fitchburg, Mass. His daughters came to Hanna for the funeral services and to comfort their mother, to whom the sympathy of the community goes out in her great loss.



Charles Kotila

Mrs. Thomas Reese of Hanna Passes On

By T. H. Butler

The Angel of Death again visited our little community on February 24th, and removed from our midst Mrs.

Lempi Mary Reese, beloved wife of Thomas Reese.

Mrs. Reese was born at Evelith, Minnesota, on November 14th, 1904, and came to Hanna with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lehto, at the age of seven years. She attended the public schools here and became the wife of Thomas Reese on June 20, 1926.

Funeral services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal

Church on Thursday, February 28th, at 11.00 a. m., the burial service of the Episcopal Church being read by Rev. Francis Bacon. Burial took place at the Hanna cemetery and the love and esteem in which the decedent was held was evidenced by the large number who followed the funeral procession, and by the many beautiful floral offerings.

Mrs. Reese leaves to mourn her untimely death, her husband, her father, three sisters, Linda residing at Winton, Wyoming; Mamie, residing at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Palmer Kandolin of Jamaica, Long Island, New York, her brother, William Lehto, residing at Duluth, Minnesota, besides one sister who lives in Finland.

The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved relatives and sorrowing friends in their hour of sorrow and trouble.

William Sled of Hanna Called

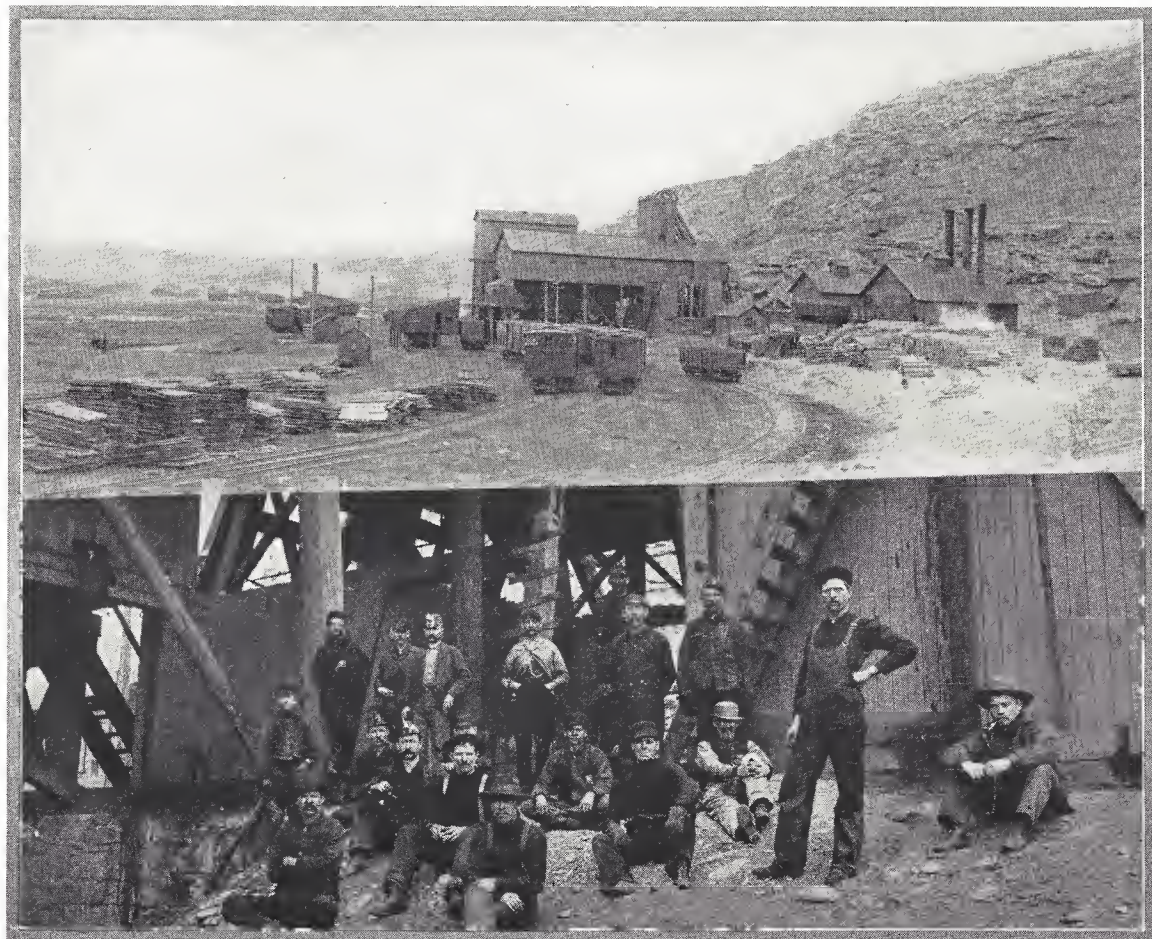
By T. H. Butler

It is with regret that we record the passing of another old timer and fellow worker. William Sled died on Tuesday, February 26th, at his home in Hanna after a lingering illness.

Bill, as we affectionately called him, was born on the 27th day of December, 1869, in the little town of Carney in Ray County, Missouri, and when but seven



Mrs. Thomas Reese



No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, and some of the men who worked in it thirty-two years ago when this picture was taken. The men are, standing: George Harris (now Deputy Sheriff), James H. Jones (deceased), Geo. Fitchett, Jack Jones, Joe Iredale (1927 President Old Timers Association), Bill Brown, Mark Leasson (deceased), Chris Johnson (Cumberland), Steve Peanuts, Tom Sutton. Sitting: I. E. Lee, Jim Iredale (deceased), John Chokie, Sandy Fletcher, Tommy Twardoski, George Boyer, Johnny Knapp, Erk Wade, John Garrison and Marinus Hansen (deceased).

(Picture by courtesy of Mrs. Bella Jones.)



William Sled of Hanna

1928, at which time he was retired on account of poor health. Mr. Sled was honest and conscientious and a loyal and trusted employee.

Funeral services were held at the First Baptist Church on Saturday, March 2nd, the Rev. J. M. Johnson of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiating. Music was rendered by the ladies of the choir of the First Baptist Church (colored) and the singing was beautiful and impressive.

Interment took place in the Hanna cemetery, the remains being attended to their final resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

The decedent leaves to mourn his passing, his widow, Freda Belle Sled, to whom the sympathy of this community is extended.

Who Will Win the 1929 Scholarship?

ON JUNE 1, 1929, one month from right now, the second award will be made of the Mining Engineering Scholarship. By that time John Manuel Grillos will have completed his first year in his study of Mining Engineering at the college of his choice, the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri. "Mike" Grillos will return to Winton and spend the summer underground to better prepare for his second year of study. In the fall he will return to Rolla, Missouri, and carry on for three years. When he completes his school work he will be a trained man, and the mining industry is calling for such men; calling more today than ever before.

Remember that Herbert Hoover, the blacksmith's son, worked his way through college to become a Mining Engineer, and today the Honorable Herbert Hoover leads our Nation, the United States of America.

For the convenience of young men who are considering entering the competition for the scholarship, the governing rules are repeated.

(1) To be awarded to a son or ward of an employee. The sons of deceased employees are likewise eligible. The four years requirement of high school or its equivalent, preferably to have been completed while the father or guardian was in the employment of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

(2) The applicant shall have taken in high school a course which will permit him to enter the school selected without condition. This implies that the applicant shall have taken advanced algebra, plane and solid geometry, chemistry and physics while in high school.

(3) Candidates for the scholarship to be nominated by vote of the Community Council and School Superin-

tendent in the various mining districts of The Union Pacific Coal Company (Hanna, Cumberland, Rock Springs, Superior—Rock Springs to include Reliance and Winton.)

(4) The announcement of candidates from the several districts to be made by or on June 1st of each year.

(5) The Board making the selection to the scholarship to make their selection from among the several candidates as soon after the nominations are made as possible.

(6) The Board making the appointment to the scholarship to be chosen by the President of the Coal Company, and among others it is suggested that it include the Superintendents of Schools from the various districts.

(7) The Board making the selection to give consideration to the following qualifications of the applicant.

- (a) Health.
- (b) Character, habits.
- (c) Industriousness.
- (d) Attitude toward coal mining.
- (e) Mental alertness.
- (f) Educational preparation.
- (g) Student record.
- (h) Written examination in

(1) Algebra, plane and solid geometry, chemistry, physics, English, American History.

(2) Presentation of a composition of 4,000 words on any subject the applicant may choose.

(8) The recipient of the scholarship must remain single during the benefits of said scholarship.

(9) The recipient while deriving the benefits of this scholarship must maintain a standing in scholarship from the first third of his class.

In the event of failure to conform with the above through sickness or accident (personal injury), the recipient of the scholarship may be granted an extension, at the discretion of the examining board.

(10) An allowance of \$600 per school year of 9 months, plus tuition and matriculation fees, will be granted by the Coal Company.

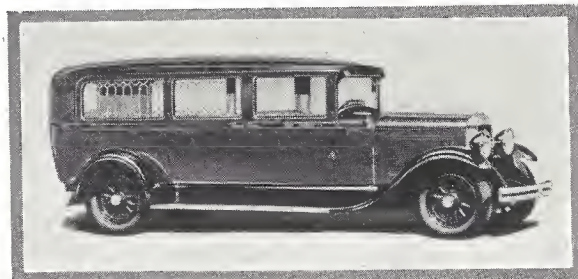
(11) Participation in athletics at the discretion of the student, but contingent upon the maintenance of scholastic standing as outlined in paragraph 9.

(12) The nominating committee will present the name of anyone choosing to submit themselves for examination.

(13) The student will be given vacation period employment in a capacity directly related to his studies, affording an earning period approximating ten weeks yearly.

(14) Opportunity to enter the service of the Coal Company will be given the student upon graduation in a position appropriate to his capacity and training.

Consult the Principal of your high school—the time to June 1 is short!



New ambulance purchased by The Union Pacific Coal Company for use at Superior.

Molly's Aunt

By Mrs. H. A. Lawrence

A cast composed of Reliance High School pupils, under the able direction of Coach Halseth and Miss Hilda Malmberg, put on a playlet quite out of the ordinary during the second week of April in Winton, Dines and Reliance.

The box office receipts are to go toward paying the expenses incurred in sending our basket ball team and music contestants to the State High School tournament conducted by the University of Wyoming at Laramie.

CHARACTERS

"Molly" (Dorothy Robertson) is the delicious flapper of the day in all her glory.

"Aunt Jane" (Billy Lawrence) a spinster of uncertain years who feels she is entitled to a long deferred "fling" and is "not so slow."

"Denman Griggs" (Eddie Ruotsala) and "Marietta Griggs" (Christina Korogi) are fond parents of "Molly."

"Seraphiny Peabody" (Audrey McPhie) maid-of-all-work and propounder of her dear departed husband's logic.

"Count Calais" (Raymond Mattonen) is ze artiste, Oh! so French, Oui, Oui?

"Chubby Jones" (Phil Sturholm) the slangy politician is "simply ripping."

Good audiences greeted Molly's Aunt at each town and everybody enjoyed the acting of our own young people who are being congratulated on their finished performance.



The Cast of Molly's Aunt, Reliance High School Play

From left to right: (Denman Griggs) Eddie Ruotsala, (Seraphiny Peabody) Audrey McPhie, (Molly) Dorothy Robertson, (Count Calais) Raymond Mattonen, (Aunt Jane) Billie Lawrence, (Chubby Jones) Phil Sturholm, (Marietta Griggs) Christine Korogi.

New Ambulance For Superior

Quick and careful transportation to a hospital has always been a major factor in the recovery of men injured and shocked in the mines. First Aid is applied in the mine and often immediate transportation becomes the



Interior view of new Superior ambulance from the rear.

chief concern of the physician who continues the care.

The new Superior ambulance, which will be ready on May 15th, will be kept prepared for instant use. It will be the best type Studebaker-Bellevue available, equipped with electrical heating so that any temperature the surgeon wishes may be evenly maintained. It will conform to every requirement of comfort and speed, consistent with safety, and will carry the most up-to-date emergency equipment; will be perfectly ventilated and lighted.

Adequate ambulance service to Wyoming General Hospital from Winton and Reliance is already available, but Superior, twenty-eight miles distant, has needed better transportation and will rejoice at this provision.

Six Reasons for Safety

They tell this story on Pat Murphy, jovial son of Erin, who for more than ten years, has kept his fingers out from under a punch press in a midwestern plant.

At a safety meeting Pat was asked to give six good reasons for safety.

"Me wife, meself and the four little Murphys," was his snappy come-back.

Defined

Willie—"Pa, what is a parasite?"

Father—"A parasite, my son, is a man who walks through a revolving door without doing his share of the pushing."

Of Interest To Women

Salads

By *Julia Woland, Health Supervisor of Rock Springs Schools.*

Salads are cold foods—cooked or uncooked—served with seasoned dressings. They may be made from meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs, or any combination of foods having harmonious flavors. The common dressings are French, mayonnaise, cooked and whipped cream.

General Suggestions

Attractiveness of appearance must be particularly sought for in salads. All fresh vegetables used should be crisp, cold and thoroughly washed. Canned or cold, cooked vegetables may often be used. They should be firm, even sized pieces. Much of the attractiveness of the salad depends on the garnishing and if this is artistically done it increases the palatability of the salad. The garnish should not detract from the main substance. The best effects are produced by a few materials contrasting well in color, or by two or three shades of the same color. Ordinarily the material used for garnish should be edible, although occasionally the salad may be served in baskets made from half skins of small grape fruit, oranges or large lemons; or in apples or cooled beets; or in boat-like shape of a half cucumber or banana peeling.

Potato Salad with Nuts

6 large potatoes	1/2 cupful of chopped celery
2 boiled beets	Boiled dressing
2 hard boiled eggs	Lettuce
4 small cucumber pickles	1 teaspoonful of chopped onion and 1 of parsley
1/2 cupful walnut meats	

Boil the potatoes in their jackets and chill them. Slice the beets and let stand in vinegar until required. Chop the celery and cover with cold water to which a little lemon juice has been added to whiten. Chop the whites of the boiled eggs and walnut meats coarsely. Peel the potatoes and chop or cut them fine, but do not permit them to become soft or mushy. Chop the beets and drain well, then mix all ingredients thoroughly. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and paprika to taste and moisten well with a thick boiled dressing, then pack into a mold and set away to chill. Turn out on lettuce leaves, press the egg yolks through a sieve over the salad, and garnish with the tiny cucumber pickles halved lengthwise. Insert a tiny bouquet of celery or parsley leaves in the center of the salad. Drop spoonfuls of thick salad dressing or mayonnaise in the border lettuce leaves just before serving.

Pear, Cheese and Walnut Salad

Canned pears	Celery, chopped fine
Neufchatel cheese or	Cream
Cottage cheese	Salt, pepper and paprika

Mix equal parts cheese, celery and walnuts. Moisten with cream and season to taste. Roll into small balls. Place pear on lettuce leaf, serving half pear and three cheese balls to each plate.

Serve with salad wafers.

Peanut Dressing for Salad

1/3 cup peanut butter	2/3 cups water
1 teaspoon cornstarch	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon mustard	

Boil together, stirring constantly, add 2 teaspoonfuls lemon juice.

Serve on banana, orange or mixed fruit salad.

Combination Fruit Salad

3 oranges	1/2 cup white cherries or
2 slices canned pineapple	Malaga grapes
Banana sauce.	Marshmallows

Banana Sauce for Salads

1 banana	1/2 lemon	1/2 cup sugar	1 egg (whole)
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Mash banana, add lemon juice and sugar and well beaten egg. Other fruits that can be mashed may be used in place of banana if desired.

Cheese Balls

3 C. grated cheese	Speck cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons flour	4 egg whites
1/2 teaspoon salt	Cracker crumbs

Mix cheese, flour and seasonings. Add stiffly beaten whites. Shape in small balls, roll in cracker crumbs and fry until golden brown.

Serve with salads.

Spring Combination Salad

Head lettuce	Celery	Radishes
Tomato	Peppers, green	Cucumber

Cut up the above and serve with boiled salad dressing, mayonnaise or French dressing.

Some of the following make good combinations for salads:

Cucumbers cubed, chopped boiled eggs and tomatoes. Serve with boiled dressing.

Apple, celery and tomato.

Shredded cabbage, tomato and nuts mixed with mayonnaise.

Shredded pineapple, tomato and nuts.



Mrs. A. Tanaka of Rock Springs and Sachico Tanaka taken in January, 1928, when Sachico was 2 1/2 years old.

Mrs. George B. Pryde Entertains Grandma Angel's Friends at Birthday Party

When you are eighty-nine years young in the town in which you've spent more than forty years it is fitting surely that you be given a birthday party. So Mrs. George B. Pryde thought it when she learned that the eighty-ninth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Henry Angel was approaching. She arranged a birthday party, with many old friends as guests, and gifts from everybody—and a birthday cake decorated with ninety tiny roses—one for each year and "one to grow on."

Mrs. Pryde was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Sarah Shadden and Mrs. Alice Keirle. Mrs. R. Guy and Mrs.

John Bunning served at the tea table which was centered by Grandma's birthday cake.

Mrs. Henry Angel was born at Witlich, Germany, eighty-nine years ago on March 18th. After her marriage she lived in Berncastle on the Moselle River and at Essen. She and Mr. Angel, who died some years ago, came to the United States and settled first in Carbon, where Mr. Angel obtained employment with The Union Pacific Coal Company. Mrs. Angel has one daughter who is well remembered in Rock Springs and who now lives in Omaha—Mrs. Angela Schnauber. But Grandma prefers to live in Rock Springs which is, she says, her second country and where she has her own home on West Flat.

Union Pacific folks will remember kindly Henry Angel and will unite in extending birthday congratulations to Grandma Angel who has endeared herself to all.



Here are the friends who gathered at the home of Mrs. George B. Pryde, Wardell Court, Rock Springs, to do honor to Grandma Angel, whose eighty-ninth birthday anniversary they helped celebrate. They are, from left to right, standing: Mrs. George B. Pryde, Mrs. Robert Guy, Mrs. Joe Iredale, Mrs. John Bunning, Mrs. Otto Schnauber, Mrs. Alice Keirle, Mrs. D. G. Jones, Mrs. Glen Webster, Mrs. Robert Murphy. Seated: Mrs. Sarah Shadden, Mrs. Marcus Outsen, Mrs. Henry (Grandma) Angel, Mrs. Grace Hasson and Mrs. Mary Greenhow.

Little Talks About Big Diseases Willie's Cold

The Public Health is the foundation upon which reposes the happiness of the people and the strength of the nation. The care of the Public Health is the first duty of a statesman.—DISRAELI.

Willie, Willie! come right into the house. Don't you know you've got a bad cold? Bring the children in here where it's warm.

Oh, Mrs. Jones, so glad to see you! The house looks dreadful, but do come in. All the children in the neighborhood are playing here today. Willie has a bad cold and I wouldn't let him stay out. He's sneezing all the time! I'll be glad when Monday comes and he can go back to school. Willie, shake hands with Mrs. Jones.

Willie, did you lose your handkerchief again? Go let Auntie wipe your nose with hers.

Willie, there's the doorbell again. It's Mrs. Smith and her baby. You let them in and talk to them till I get dressed. Kiss the baby nicely.

Hello! Hello! Yes, I can hear, Daddy. You want to

bring Mr. Black home to dinner. Yes, indeed. Come early so he can have a romp with Willie. I can manage. But don't forget that medicine for Willie's cold. His nose is running awfully tonight. Goodbye.

Don't play in that cold water, Willie, when you have such a cold. Now, go wipe your hands on the kitchen towel.

Willie, let Howard Green blow the whistle just once if he wants to. You've played with it all afternoon.

Willie, don't put those cards in your mouth. You'll get them dirty. They are for Auntie's card party tonight. You mustn't spoil them.

Yes, Mrs. Green, Willie's gone back to school again. His ears are still aching some. Pretty bad, though. Every one of us has been sick, but Willie was the worst. How's Harold's cold? Did you hear about Mrs. Smith? Her children all have dreadful colds, and the baby almost died of pneumonia. She was here the first day Willie was sick, with the baby, and not a thing on its head! My house was nice and warm, and I told her when she went out to cover up that baby's head, but you can't

(Please turn to page 210)

—≡ Our Young Women ≡—

The Story of a Girl and Her Father

Politics As a Profession

By Estelline Bennett

WHEN Ruth Hanna McCormick announced that she was a candidate for Congressman-at-large from Illinois her unvarying answer to friends and acquaintances who asked her why she did it was: "Politics is my profession and I want to practice it."

"When a man is educated in the profession of law or medicine," she explained, "he opens an office and hangs out his shingle to let people know he is ready to practice the profession for which he has been trained. People do not spend years learning to do one thing and then sit down and do nothing about it. They put their knowledge to practical use."

Ruth Hanna McCormick has been definitely trained in the science of government from the time she was old enough to sit at her father's table and catch fragments of the conversation of the greatest statesman of that day. Mark Hanna's daughter had the advantage of the personal, interested training of one of the ablest statesmen the United States ever has known. It was not the haphazard absorption of knowledge from those about her, but the definitely technical teaching that corresponds to scales on the piano for the musician or the study of anatomy for the surgeon. It began with what Taine calls "the greatest of all human acquisition, the habit and taste for labor." While she was still a little girl in school with her hair down her back, she kept time for the workers at her father's docks in Cleveland. In those days she met her father at an early breakfast, dressed and ready for the day after having made her bed and put her room in order. After school she went flying down to the docks. Mark Hanna had no belief in any virtue in idleness. But he did believe in recreation.

"He believed that everyone who worked for him

should have time and opportunity to play," his daughter said once, and added a little wistfully, "but he never played at all himself."

Ruth Hanna was in her middle 'teens when her father passed her on from the course in work to one in economics, and sent her one summer to stay in the family of one of his foremen in Pennsylvania, and report to him what she found.

"They do nothing to amuse themselves," she reported. "They have no place to play." And straightway a recreation hall was built in the town.

The next summer, she went to the mines on the iron ridge in Minnesota. And then while she was still in her 'teens, Mark Hanna was elected to the United States Senate and took his young daughter as his confidential secretary. She had passed on to another course. It was her business to read carefully all the bills introduced into the Senate and give her father a condensed report on them as they drove home from the Capitol at night. The girl sat in small conferences that sometimes included the President, Senator Hanna, and herself. She was taking an elementary course in the technique of government. The gaiety and glamour of it, she had learned on the famous front porch at Canton, Ohio, when with a few other young girls in light summer frocks, she had served lemonade to the crowds during the McKinley campaign in 1896.

After Ruth Hanna married Medill McCormick she worked closely with him through his service in the Illinois legislature, in Congress, and in the Senate. Now, for the first time, she is about to begin the practice of her profession personally, and like any man or woman vitally interested in a worthwhile profession, she is continuing seriously her study of it.

Politics as a profession for women, Mrs. McCormick would tell any ambitious girl, is a personal matter like any other important vocation. It is a hard, exacting profession, with unlimited opportunities for service and full of intense interest. Preparation for it should be as conscientious as for any profession and back of that must be a natural bent and an absorbing interest that will ride gaily over hardships, disappointments, disillusion, and all kinds of obstacles. It is just as much a woman's profession as a man's if she is serious about it. But she should take it for better or for worse and for life.

Politics is not all flags, flying banners, and brass bands. No politician is always triumphant any more than a lawyer wins every case or a doctor saves every patient. Neither are the high rewards measured by the victory signals. Politics is a profession any woman who has followed it seriously will recommend enthusiastically to any girl who is willing to accept it as a serious life vocation.

Procrastination

I was going to clean my house today—
Hang quilts and pillows upon the line,
Beat the rugs and wipe the stains,
And make the windows shine.

But a robin sings in the apple tree,
And the red clover's breath is sweet,
And a warm wind ruffles the meadow grass
Into paths for truant feet.

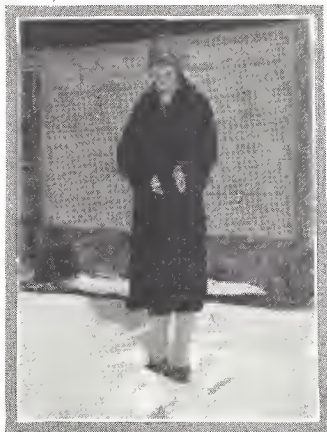
I'll put my mop and broom away,
And clean my house another day.

—Myrtle Blessing.



Ruth Hanna McCormick

With the Troops



Mrs. Albert Crawford, Hanna, formerly Miss Irene Carlson, Captain of the Hanna Girl Scouts.

loving good wishes of the Girl Scouts of the district.

Everybody will be interested to know that Captain Irene Carlson of Hanna was married April 1st to Albert Crawford of that town. We do not know Albert but every First Aid girl will remember his sisters, Muriel and Edith, who have been captains of the Hanna First Aid team and are now students at Laramie and Denver. And we surely know Irene Carlson, who was a popular member of our last years' leadership class. We congratulate Mr. Crawford and offer Mrs. Crawford the

The Nightingales had a wonderful stunt party at the home of their lieutenant, Miss Norma Young, on Saturday evening, April 13th. Janet Wilson, Flora Carter and Merna Roberts composed the committee. An initiation of the new members and clever games arranged by the committee were enjoyed. Prizes were won by Janet Wilson and Flora Carter. The girls were happy to have both their officers present—Lois Page and Norma Young—but they decided that Mrs. G. Young was the very best officer of them all.



Doctor T. H. Roe, Supervising Instructor of Girl Scout First Aid, submits this picture of Nyodas' after they had successfully demonstrated their first broken-back splint. The girls are Adella Proy, Annie Chokie, Elizabeth Lycett, Nice Armstrong, Marie Glanata, Merna Mathews, Agnes Cameron and Katie Sikich.



The Hanna Senior Girl Scouts stop on the trail.

Of Interest to Women

(Continued from page 207)

teach some people. Willie just loves the baby. It was too cute the way he kissed her that day.

Did you hear what that woman who's just moved in next door said? I've been so mad ever since I can scarcely look at her house. She had the impudence to say the reason her Precious Boy had a cold was that he came over and caught it from Willie. I'll see that they don't play together again, I can tell you. I know well enough where he got his cold. Didn't I hear her say that she made him take a bath every day? In this cold weather, too! Next she'll be saying Mrs. Smith's baby caught her pneumonia from Willie.

(Published by American Public Health Association.)



Mrs. Tayo N. Nobusuye, Rock Springs.

Our Little Folks

How Color Came to the World

Adapted From Story by Anna Curtis Chandler.

"O-O-O-O-H!" sighed the Winds, as they pushed along great banks of clouds close to the purple hills and sent swift ripples across the waves. "We are weary, for we've blown the dust out of all four corners of the world and swept the high arch of the sky and brightened the waves of the sea. So many people we have seen—and we might say swept and polished, as well as the sea and the land—and we are going to rest for a while and be calm. Nothing has escaped our eyes since the very world was born."

"Nor ours," said the Stars. "We shone on the first Mother and Father and the first Earth Children. We—with the aid of our great golden Moon and Sun—encouraged them in the building of homes and the planting of gardens. We guided and protected them by night and we promised them the good things they should find through their industry: Health and Love and Peace. So we too have looked at people all over the world and from the time the world began. We do not rush about like you but, like you, we see all, for we can see—though dimly—by day, even though it is only by night that we can be seen. And we'd have you know that there was a people, now grown very dim, which knew we Stars were servants of the Great Manitou, who pictured us on their rugs and loved us dearly."

"But the very most interesting thing that we who are the servants of the Great Spirit of the Universe

have ever seen, has been the coming of color to bless the world."

"Tell us, oh Winds," murmured the Stars, "we'll all listen, even the Moon shall listen attentively."

"We'll tell it," said the Winds, "but first a little about us."

"Storms and floods we have seen, calms and the sunniest, balmiest of days with just enough wind blowing. Sometimes we sweep across the plains; sometimes we whistle around the church spires in mighty cities. We love to drive ever so fast and visit with millions of snowflakes in a few minutes. And in the beginning, when the Sea itself began, we were busy blowing the gray mists away from the

vast dome of the Heavens. We whistled and shrieked; but blow as hard and fast as we could, we could not blow the dense mists away, and the sky was gray, and the sea. There was no color on Earth or Sky or Sea."

The Coming of Color

"One day, when our North Wind blew, there came from out of the Land of the Mists, a long gray ship with phantom sails, and standing in the high prow a Princess, the Daughter from the Land of the very Beginning of Things. Behind her on the deck stood the King of the land in purple-gray robes, and as his boat glided over the pallid waves he lifted his silver staff and cried: 'Give heed, all ye Spirits of the Sea, the Land, and the Sky. Give heed! I, the King of the Land of the very Begin-



THE AEGEAN SEA

(From a painting by Frederick E. Church which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

Here is the Rainbow Arch, the gift of the Sun to the World, which delighted the Princess, the most beautiful phenomenon of nature. In our part of Wyoming we do not see it often, perhaps because we have little rain and you know the Bible tells that God gave it as a promise that He would not again destroy the Earth by a flood.

ning of Things, do offer the Princess, my daughter, to the one of you who shall bring her the gift which pleases her most and offers the greatest joy to the world which is forming. So hear ye, Spirits of the Sky, the Sea, and the Land, and let those who will respond unto my call.'

"We looked upon the glorious Princess, slender and bright with grace and beauty, and we each one wished to win. 'I will produce a mighty storm,' cried the North Wind. 'Snowflakes shall fall in thick white clouds and they shall dance and swirl upon the waters. Mountains of ice shall float like mighty ships upon the sea and the waves shall rise as high; a storm 'twill be of strength and power such as she has never known before.'

"I shall cause the fogs and mists to gather,' chuckled the East Wind, 'and they shall cover all that has been formed—Sea, Sky, and Land—with a thick gray veil such as none can see beyond. Neither will the Stars be seen, nor the Moon, nor the Sun, when I have ceased blowing together the meshes of the veil!'

"I will clear the mists away,' laughed the West Wind, and he took a deep breath and blew until the fogs lifted and the mists dried and the thick gray was torn apart and the pale sun lighted once more a pale world of different tones of gray and silver, but there was no trace of color anywhere and all was the same as it had been before the winds had blown.

"Let me try next,' smiled our gentle South Wind, and he gayly blew such a soft breeze that flowers came into life upon the earth and queer little slender blades of grass grew upon the soil, but all were gray and colorless.

"Then the King of the Sea lifted up his trident and cried out, 'Come forth, ye creatures of the deep; come forth, ye Fairies who frolic upon the waters, and dance before the Princess of the Land of the Mists, that she may delight her eyes.'

"So from the very bottom of the Sea came the queerest creatures of the deep—monstrous fishes with shining silver scales, fishes shaped like stars in the sky, and some of the queerest of sea monsters. The Princess opened her eyes in wonder and in joy as the Foam Fairies—all in pure glistening white—danced lightly upon the ever-moving waters.

"The Sea is far more lovely than before,' cried the Princess, for when the South Wind ceased blowing, the Foam Fairies in their lace robes of white still clung to the crests of the waves. 'South Wind and King of the Sea, you have brought well-pleasing gifts.'

"Let all other contestants bring forth their gifts that the Princess may choose from all,' commanded the King of the Land of the Beginning of Things. 'For Time is waiting to begin and thousands and thousands of years are to come.'

"I, too, have a gift to bring, Fair Princess who came forth from the Mists,' said a voice from the Sky. 'Behold!'

"And from the pale Sun, which had been sending down its cool light, came a sudden bright radi-

ance which had not been there before. No longer did it shed a cold silver light, quite like to that of the Moon, but a glow like melted gold which changed the sea from its silver gray to a golden glow, and as the Princess gazed up into the Sky she saw its dense gray clear, and the softest blue peep out.

"It is so beautiful!' she cried, as she stretched out her arms. 'Let it last as long as the world shall last!'

"It is Color, which I bring to you, O Princess who came sailing over the Sea,' said the Sun. 'The Sea and the Sky and the Land have been pale and gray too long. In me are all colors which shall bring beauty to the eyes and joy to the souls of the beholders. Let the Princess see now what colors shall glorify the Sky and the Earth and the Water.'

"The Princess watched standing, with eyes shaded by her slender hand, the Sky, the Sea, and the Land. All of us Winds—West, South, North, East—held our very breaths to watch and listen. The King of the Sea rode upon the crest of the highest wave, surrounded by the little Foam Fairies, who draped their lacy, white, shimmering robes in graceful folds upon the waters crowning the waves, and even you Stars ceased your singing and tried to peer through the light of the sky.

"Down poured the wonderful colors, quite changing the silver and gray. The Green Color Fairies floated on the Sun's rays until they reached the Earth, where they danced such a wonderful dance among the soft blades of grass, and everywhere they went with their twinkling feet they left a gorgeous radiance so that the trees and the grass became alive and vivid. Then one of the Fairies bent over and touched the soft flowers which had bloomed, so that the velvet green was brightened here and there with the most delicate pink and yellow and lavender, and all the many flowers twinkled like you wonderful Stars in the sky.

"The Princess laughed aloud in glee and clapped her delicate hands as she cried, 'Such beautiful Color Fairies! O Sun, I pray thee let me see more!'

"From out the soft blue sky fluttered the floating garments of the Sky Spirits, and as they peered down into the Sea the very waves reflected them, though in a deeper blue, with here and there a touch of green or yellow, and often shadows of deep purple-blue, making the lacy garments of the Foam Fairies look a purer and more sparkling white.

"Watch closely!' called the Sun, and behold! as he took his place in the west, close down to the motionful waters, the Sky around grew gold and brilliant red and deep black purple, until all was ablaze with color, and its glory was reflected in the Sea King's realm, in the midst of which shone a path as of beaten gold leading from the Sun himself even to the boat of the Princess, which also had taken color. Brown became its high prow and flaming red its well-filled sail, while the Princess herself was even more gracious, with hair of gold and floating turquoise mantle. 'Hail, O Sun!' she cried, 'thou has pleased me most, and thou shalt bring the great-

est joy to the Earth People. No longer is the world a silver gray, but vibrant with many perfect colors, all coming from thee and blended until each is in harmony with its neighbor. The people who are to come upon the Earth shall rejoice, for it will gladden their eyes and their hearts in the many days to come. Thou shalt take me to thy home!"

"So, aided by her father, the King of the Land of the Very Beginning of Things, the Princess stepped from her high-prowed boat and sped lightly up the golden path to the waiting arms of the victorious Sun.

"Thus let it be!" sighed the Winds and the Sea King. "Thou hast been victorious, O Sun. Soft breezes, a gentle sea, and a cloudless sky we will give as gifts on this, thy day of union with the Princess who came in her high-prowed boat from out of the Mists." The West Wind blew a gentle blast, the South Wind quickened more color-bright flowers into life. The shimmering waves reflected the sky and all the colors which came from the victorious Sun as the Princess was welcomed, and at that very moment an arch, bright with all colors placed so that each merged into the other—red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, spanned the sky—the wedding arch of the conquering Sun and the beautiful Princess who came across the Sea.

"Then spoke the Sun. "Thy daughter hast chosen me, O King, and this Rainbow Arch shall be our gift to the world. After a shower has sent down its cooling rain, this bow of Color shall appear as a promise of harvests, and prosperous, happy living, as a symbol of better things."

"Thus, shining silver Stars, came color to the Earth; and to the Sun the Earth People owe the many tones of green, brown, yellow, orange, red; the purple of the distant hills, the soft blue in the sky, and the brilliant colors at dawn and at dusk, the deep blues and green of the Sea."

"We have liked your story, Winds, but the sky is darkening now, and we must shine with all our strength to light the Earth. We shall look tonight upon the silent, shadowed fields, and there is beauty in the light and dark as well as in the color; we shall shine upon homes and churches, and upon the silent Dawn when it comes with its brightness to greet the Eastern Sky."

"We shall blow upon the still green places in the woods," shouted the Winds; "upon vast plains of shining sands and hill tops and snow. To us who have lived and seen since the Beginning of Things belongs the power to see and hear and tell all things."

May Is Music Month

IT'S A MORE or less popular pastime to jibe at psychology. And it's more or less popular pastime, paradoxically, to loudly state bits of psychological principles to prove or make important almost anything, from selling shoe strings to preaching sermons. This being so we rather hadn't wanted to seem to be indulging in a popular pastime when we discussed music month. Nevertheless we

quote William James and say that: "Each of us literally determines by his way of attending to things, what sort of a universe he shall seem to himself to inhabit." True, in the matter of the music that shall touch the feelings of us.

Some of us are beginners in our appreciation like the Englishman of whom we've heard. He said he knew only two tunes, of which one was God Save The King and the other wasn't.

We have been told that in no way do people differ more than in what they do with their ears. Hardly any of us really "take in" more than a fraction of the interesting and beautiful experiences that present themselves for admittance at the portals of our ears. When Newton was asked how he made discoveries he answered, "By intending my mind."

We remember, when quite little, having heard the verse in the Bible in which Christ said that some people "hearing, may hear, and not understand," and, not understanding the verse felt that it would be a very dreadful thing to happen, or state to be in. Later we learned that true hearing, like true seeing is an active process and not a passive state. Again—this is true in the matter of the music which shall touch the heart of us.

Never shall we forget going to a concert with a music student who gave an alert and sustained attention to it. She lived every bit of it. Of course preparation and knowledge make for appreciation. Taste is not necessarily, like, assertions about matters of fact, either right or wrong; it is only more or less developed. But it is comforting to the lesser trained to know that any taste is to be respected if it be sincere. Give attention and get what the music has to give you. Your taste will develop.

Then is it right to ask: "How can I develop my ability to appreciate music?" And the answer is to either the student of music or the rest of us; "By hearing music."

We've been told so often about the larger artistic appreciation of the folks of the Old Lands. We've read about their "colorful" (hasn't that word reached the stage of literary slang?) street fetes and pageants and music festivals. And we have ourselves seen concert halls crowded to the last "nigger heaven" seat with comparatively poor folks of foreign birth when a singer or musician from their home country appeared, shouting Bravo! Bravo! with an enthusiasm that could only have belonged to familiarity with the music. Our America has been criticized for the undue value it gives to passive states (like the possession of large wealth) and its lack of appreciation of its artists and scientists, its creative folks. But at least America never admits that she, any part of her, should not have the best. And we are learning to use our knowledge, to take active part in our festivals. We should. . . . How? . . . "By hearing music." . . . By taking part in music.

And in few cities of like size, and few towns of like size, are there more and better opportunities to hear music, take part in music than we have in ours. We are constantly indebted to the teachers of music and the students of music. We could not write an "honor roll" here. There are so many to whom we owe much. During Music Week we will hear music and take part in music.

Wrong

The ferry was only a few feet out from the wharf when there was a great commotion on the dock. A man rushed madly through the crowd. Without pausing in his stride he flung his grips aboard, and took a flying leap for the boat. He slipped and started to fall into the water, but grasped a rail and, with the help of the deck hands, scrambled to the deck in safety.

"Good," he gasped. "Another second and I would have missed her."

"Missed her?" returned an astonished passenger. "Why the ferry's just coming in."

Lazy

The laziest woman in the world is the one who puts popcorn in her pancakes so they'll turn over by themselves.

—The Columbian Crew.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Andrew Tarris has been confined to his home the past three weeks with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Muir have returned from Long Beach, California, where they spent the winter.

Mike Andros, who has been employed in No. 4 Mine,

left on Wednesday, April 3rd, for a six months' visit with relatives in Greece.

Luigi Eccher, of No. 8 Mine, left on Saturday, April 6th, for an extended visit with relatives and friends in Northern Italy.

Chas. Crofts has been confined to his home for a week with an attack of the flu.

Glenn Arbogast, of Bartley, Nebraska, is visiting here with his uncle, Dr. H. J. Arbogast.

Master Tommie George, of Superior, is visiting here with his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Whalen.

Henry Carr, who has been visiting here with relatives

the past month, has gone to Superior, where he has accepted a position in "C" Mine.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where she is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Dave Faddis and family of Superior visited at the Morgan Roberts' home here on Eight-Hour Day.

F. B. McVicar, of the Electrical Department, is visiting in Denver.

Some of our employees who will receive their citizenship papers this month are: Pete Broseghini, Andrew Flaim, Tony Radalj and Rado Skorup.

J. F. Giebel, of the Tropical Paint and Oil Co., was a business visitor at the mine office on Wednesday, April 10th.

Mrs. F. A. Hunter has gone to Denver, where she will receive medical treatment.

M. Shigamori, who has been employed in No. 8 Mine, left on Saturday, March 30th, for a three months' visit with relatives in Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Daniels entertained twenty-six guests at a family dinner on Easter Sunday.

Robert Outsens, who is attending the University at Laramie, played with the University basketball team here on Eight-Hour Day.

Wm. Jackson has been confined to his home, at No. 3, the past month with illness.

James Christensen has purchased a new Essex car.

Andrew Bone has returned from Devil's Slide, Utah, where he was employed for ten days, blasting some rock for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Harry Barras, who has been employed in No. 8 Tipple, has accepted a position at Winton.



Max Bozner of 804 Lowell Street, Rock Springs, is twenty-one years old and works in No. Four Mine.

Mrs. Clyde Crofts fell at her home and broke her shoulder blade.

The many friends of Mrs. Ben Roberts will be sorry to learn that she has been quite ill at her home on Rainbow Avenue.

John A. and Roderick Stewart, who recently arrived from Hilloth Beath, Scotland, have accepted employment in No. 8 Mine.

Superior

News has been received of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. George Ebnson of Laramie. Friends here extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. John Treager celebrated their sixteenth wedding anniversary at a dinner party Sunday, March 17th. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharret and son, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkes and Mr. and Mrs. McLennan and son.

Mr. and Mrs. George McElfish have the sympathy of their friends in the loss of their four months' old baby girl.

Max Stebner left on April 3rd for California where he will reside.

Fred Robinson received word of the death of his mother in Yorkshire, England. Mr. Robinson has the sympathy of his many friends in Superior.

Charles Applegate returned Sunday, April 14th, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has been attending school.

Harold Savage has returned to Reliance after spending several weeks in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Clark are the parents of a baby boy born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Friday, April 12th.

We are all glad to see that the big red Marmon belonging to John Wilkes is again in running condition. It goes on four wheels.

Cumberland

Superintendent and Mrs. George Blacker are rejoicing over the arrival of their first granddaughter. The little miss was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Anderson, March 29, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and has been named Naomi Blacker Anderson.

Mrs. Dave Ballantyne, of Ogden, has been here several weeks to help take care of Lawrence Robinson, her brother, who was accidentally shot in the hip with a revolver.

Mr. Victor Scepansky, bookkeeper at the store for the past four years, has been transferred to Hanna store. Mr. Thomas Dodds has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the store.

Mrs. Lawrence Williams and Mrs. James Draycott have been hostesses to the Sewing Club during March.

A special demonstration on cooking given by Miss Bunting was held at the home of Mrs. Ruth Ackerslund.

On April 1st, the U. M. W. of A. gave a program in honor of Eight-Hour Day with Lyman Fearn as chief



Mrs. Chris Johnson and Mrs. George E. Blacker of Cumberland. Grandma Johnson and Mrs. Blacker have decided to take to snowshoes and say that they sometimes had difficulty in arranging their daily visits to each others homes.

speaker. Candy was given out and in the afternoon a dance was given for the kiddies.

Mrs. Mike Kallas and son, Jack, of Reliance has been visiting with her mother, Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Richard Dexter, Jr., has left for Los Angeles, California, where he is to attend an electrical school.

Frank Buchanan and Tom Robinson, Jr., have been transferred to Superior.

Mrs. Pete Massa is leaving this week for an extended visit to Europe.

The Relief Society held a farewell party at the meeting house in honor of Mrs. William Cook, who has left to make her future home in Superior. A pretty luncheon cloth was given to her.

Clyde Rock has returned to Pocatello.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. J. Boam are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl.

The marriage of Etta Angwin, of Hanna, and Chas. Campbell, of Rawlins, took place in Denver. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Angwin and Mr. Campbell is employed at Rawlins, where the couple will make their home. The many friends of Mrs. Campbell wish her a happy married life.



Wilho Kivi, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi, of Hanna.

Mrs. Jennie Calhoun, of Sheridan, Grand Chief of the Pythian Sisters Lodge, visited here Tuesday, March 26.

A special meeting was held, after which a social was given to which the Knights and their families were invited. Everyone enjoyed the festivities.

Mrs. Hugh Renny accompanied Mrs. Jennie Calhoun to Laramie on Thursday, March 28th.

Mr. Chas. Russell was on the sick list during the month.

Mrs. S. I. Rodda returned from a trip to Rock Springs. Mrs. Mangan spent Easter Sunday in Laramie with her daughter, Mrs. Reidesel.

A cantata and pageant, "Palms of Victory," was given in the Methodist church on Easter Sunday evening.

Joe Angwin returned from Cheyenne, where he underwent an operation for sinus trouble.

Marriages seem to be our specialty this month. Two Hanna couples were married in Denver Saturday, March 30th, when Miss Irene Carlson became the bride of Albert Crawford, and Miss Alice Bulin became the bride of James Crank. Both brides are teachers in the Hanna school where they have been employed for the past few years. Albert Crawford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford of Hanna and James Crank is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Crank, also of Hanna. Congratulations are extended to the newlyweds.

Mrs. Ira Clark had as her guests, her sisters, the Misses Rockford of Fort Bridger.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Hodgson spent Easter in Denver with their daughters, Alice and Annie, who are attending school there.

The Girl Scouts entertained Mrs. Albert Crawford at a kitchen shower. The evening was spent in playing games, after which lunch was served.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the F. O. E., Aerie 1919 of Hanna, was instituted on April 9th. Thirty-one members joined and the following officers were elected: Past

Madam President, Mrs. Margaret Reese; Madam President, Mrs. Fearn; Madam Vice President, Mrs. John Huh-tala; Chaplain, Mrs. Gus Collins; Conductor, Mrs. Pete Owens; Treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Crank; Secretary, Mrs. Jas. Hearne; Trustees, Mrs. Bert Taylor, Mrs. Robert Cummings and Mrs. Ed. Leese. The institution was conducted by Mr. Davis of Colorado Springs. A social was given after the business meeting.

Miss Elsie Kautto returned from a visit with relatives in California.

Wilho Kivi celebrated his 11th birthday on Tuesday, April 9th, by asking a number of his friends in to play games. Those who enjoyed his party were: Mabel Norris, Sylvia Koski, Ruth Nystrom, Maxine Peterson, Waino Lynn, Robert Norris, Arvi and Harold Hynen, Joe Mellor, Raymond Peterson, Arthur Puro, Albert Molyneux, John Kakkuri, Everett Wist and Harold Siltimaki. After the games Mr. Kivi served refreshments.

Word was received by Nels Ekman of the death of his brother, Magnus Ekman, at Superior, Montana. Magnus was employed at the mines here several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson and Arthur Olofson were called to Heber, Utah, by the illness of their mother.

The Ladies of the First Baptist Church served a chicken dinner at the First Aid Hall on Saturday, April 13th.

An operetta, "The Belle of Barcelona," was staged in the theater on April 13th by the High School students.

The N. N. N. Young Girls' Sewing Club met at the home of Hannah Puro on April 11th. Those present were: Suoma Tammila, Vieno and Tyne Luoto, Amelia, Sima and Mamie Leino, Nellie Nystrom, Ina Lepponen, Ella Kotila, Elma Williams, Mamie Wakkuri, Lena Tikkanen and Mrs. Aronen, sponsor.

Miss Hannah Puro entertained the members of the girls' basketball team at her home on Saturday, April 6th.

The N. N. N. Club will give a social at the Finn Hall on April 26th.

Winton

Lawrence Whitworth died of pneumonia on the morning of April 1st. He leaves two children who have been in the care of his parents in England since the death of Mrs. Whitworth two years ago. Funeral services were held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jed Orme, Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs. This community extends its sympathy to all of Whitworth's relatives and friends and especially to the two little folks who are most bereaved in the loss of their father who was one of our most admired young men.

Doctor Standard of Omaha has been taking care of the practice of Doctor Harris who is vacationing in the North Country. Doc believes that the early bird catches the worm. Which worm?? What worm??

Mrs. R. A. Dodds entertained at bridge on Thursday evening, April 11th. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ernsbarger, Mrs. Gates and Mrs. Cammack.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Doctor Wm. Harris are prospecting in the North Country. Here's luck!

Miss Betty Thomas of Winton and James Miller of Rock Springs surprised us when the news leaked out that they had been co-stars in a wedding performed on Sunday, April 7th. Best wishes are extended.

Again Winton folks enjoyed the sports and entertainment of Eight-Hour Day. Somehow Winton never gets April fooled.

Fred Graf has been transferred to the Engineering Department at Rock Springs. Hans Mueller has taken his place as assistant to Mr. Stortz, local engineer. Fred expects to be on his way to Germany shortly. Good luck, Fred.

Sympathy is extended to Anton Stenak who is ill at this writing.

Miss Lillian Russell has been confined to her home during the past month because of illness, but is now recovering.

Mr. Geo. Hansen has been ill for some weeks, is reported as being somewhat improved.

Emeline Guitay was honored at a farewell party. "Goat" and his "Kids" furnished music for dancing. We are sorry to lose Miss Emeline.

Louis Marceau died of pneumonia at Wyoming General Hospital on the evening of March 31st. He was buried at Mount Calvary cemetery, Salt Lake City, on Thursday, April 4th. Mrs. Marceau and Wilford, residing here, are left to mourn the loss of this old friend and neighbor. To them this community extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Charles (Kayo) Jolly, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jolly died at Wyoming General Hospital on Saturday morning, April 16th, after a week's illness. "Kayo" was everybody's pal and we will miss him, his bright smile and responsiveness. He was buried from the Congregational Church on Tuesday, April 9th.

Tono

The death of David Clifford Messinger, aged five months, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Messinger, Store Manager of the Washington Union Coal Company store, Tono, occurred Thursday morning, April 4th, 1929, on the way to St. Luke's Hospital, Centralia. The child is survived by three brothers, Howard, Raymond and Carlton Messinger, in addition to his parents. The body was shipped, accompanied by his parents, to Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, where it was laid to rest Saturday, April 6th, 1929, with other members of the family who were buried at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Messinger returned home Tuesday evening.

The home of J. B. Corcoran was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, April 7th, 1929, flames supposedly originating from a defective flue. Shortly after they retired for the evening they woke up to find their home on fire. The flames traveled very rapidly in the interior of the home. Nothing was saved but the local union records, of which Mr. Corcoran is secretary, and Tono

school records, of which he is clerk on the school board, and a few personal belongings which they grabbed on their way out.

Mrs. William Hale was a charming hostess to the members of the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club. Four tables were in play with high score going to Mrs. Horace Egger, second high to Mrs. Bert Holmes, consolation to Mrs. John Isaacson, and guest prize to Mrs. Henry Brierley. At the close of the evening a dainty luncheon was served to the members and guests.

Mr. Tom Richardson is working at Renton, Washington.

Grandma Lindsay, who has been visiting with her granddaughter, Mrs. John Porich and friend, Mrs. Chas. Friend, left for Everson, Washington.

Mrs. Ray Dove left for Alaska where she will work during the summer, returning to Tono the first part of September.

Small fires caused some damage to the homes of Mr.

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Gathering at the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forsyth of Tono, Washington. Left to right, standing: Jessie Forsyth, J. W. Forsyth, Jack Forsyth, George Forsyth, Mrs. Earl Forsyth, Earl Forsyth, Jessie Hudson, John Hudson, Ethel Forsyth and George Forsyth. Left to right, seated: Masters Clyde and Earl Forsyth, Grandma Forsyth with granddaughter Georgia Hudson, Grandpa Forsyth with granddaughter Thelma Forsyth.

Ray Dove and Mrs. Pete Treski recently. Most of the loss was covered by insurance.

The fourth of the series of card parties that the Community Club is sponsoring was held Wednesday evening, March 27th. About twenty tables were in play with ladies' prizes going to Mrs. James Sheldon, Mrs. William Forsyth of Tenino and Mrs. Bert Boardman. Men's prizes went to Oliver Ingersoll, George Bates and Nat Flani.

Friends will be glad to know that Tommy Warren is recuperating rapidly from his recent operation and returned from the hospital last week.

Mr. Robert Murray, who has been off from work for the past three months on account of an operation, started work Tuesday morning, April 9th. His friends wish him the best of success.

The Tono School had their spring vacation last week and Miss Dorothy Arnell, Wilma Glover and Grace McCullough spent the week at Pacific Beach and other places of interest in that part of the state, while Oliver Ingersoll visited near Bellingham and in Olympia.

Mr. Tom Flannery of Tacoma, a former Tono boy, is working at outside work at Tono mine and will move his family here.

Edwin and Walter Poland, of Seattle, were guests of Henry Bocker over a recent week-end. Mr. Becker and Edwin Poland attended the University of Washington together.

Mrs. John Isaacson, Henry Becker and Nat Flani spent Easter Sunday at Seattle, Washington, returning home Monday evening. While at Seattle Mrs. Isaacson was guest of Mrs. Turnbull, former Tono resident.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Friend and family drove to the Hannaford valley where they visited with Mr. Friend's brother-in-law, Mr. Robertson, who is very sick.

Herbert Harris has resigned his job as motorman in the Tono mine and has gone to Puyallup where he will work on the farm of his parents. Tom Wegley was assigned the job vacated by Mr. Harris.

H. E. Waite, former Tono depot agent, has accepted the position as agent at Boardman, Oregon, and left for that place Monday, April 8th. Mr. Doel of Portland relieved Mr. Waite for a week until Mr. Parks, who has bid the Tono agency in, arrived with his family. Mr. Doel will go to Cosmopolis, Washington, from here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Laine, formerly of Rock Springs, Wyoming, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Revel and family. Mr. and Mrs. Laine left the middle of the week for Seattle where they expect to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Johnson spent Easter Sunday and

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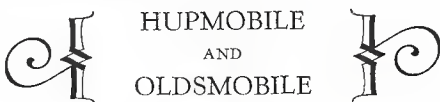
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ROCK SPRINGS

Monday visiting friends and relatives in Seattle, and American Lake, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sheldon have traded their old car for a Chrysler Sedan.

Mrs. Harold Eggler from Chicago and Miss Dean Eggler from McCleary were house guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eggler last week, both girls returning to McCleary Sunday morning.

The Tono mine was idle Monday, April 1st, in observance of the U. M. W. of A. Eight-Hour Day.

Miss Georgina Barber of Wilkeson was guest at the home of Wm. Barber last week.

Mr. Hodges and Miss Ethel Sayce of Seattle and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hayden of Tacoma spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. James Sayce and family.

Mrs. Dave Davis entertained members of the bridge club Tuesday, March 26th. Four tables were at play with high score going to Mrs. John Isaacson, second high to Mrs. Fred Planetta and consolation to Mrs. Bert Holmes. At the close of the evening a luncheon was served to the members of the club.

Mrs. John Isaacson entertained with a five-course dinner Saturday evening, April 6th, in honor of Messrs. Edwin and Walter Poland of Seattle.

No Noise Please

A stranger, who was rather deaf, entered a little Scotch church. He seated himself in a front pew and placed an ear trumpet on his knee. An elder of the kirk, who had never seen an ear trumpet, watched him with grave suspicion.

When the minister entered, the man lifted the trumpet from his knee, but before he could adjust it he felt a tap on his shoulder and heard the indignant elder saying:

"One toot, an' you're oot."

—By George F. MacGregor.



Now Is The Time

Your engine needs fresh, full-bodied motor oil. Drain out the old. Don't drive this spring with winter-worn oil in the crank case. Diluted, thinned out by the choke, it no longer has sufficient body to lubricate fully.

Stop at the Texaco Red Star with the Green T.

Ten minutes at most and you are on your way, crank case drained, flushed and refilled with full-bodied, heat-resisting, Texaco Golden Motor Oil, clean, clear, pure.

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In the lowest-priced field, Plymouth is still the full-size car with ample room for all adult passengers;

it is still the only car near its price equipped with Chrysler weatherproof, hydraulic, four-wheel brakes;

it is still the one big buy at its price, combining Chrysler's advanced engineering and performance with modern style size and luxury.

See the Plymouth. Compare it, try to equal it for the price—and inevitably you will rank it first and foremost in every element that determines true motor-car value.

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The Plymouth offers typical Chrysler performance, being Chrysler engineered and including such modern advancements as high-compression, L-head, 45 H. P. engine; rubber engine mountings, aluminum alloy pistons, torque reaction neutralizer, full pressure feed lubrication.

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Coupe	\$655
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ROCK SPRINGS



I am The Office Duster

And I'm sure everybody is glad to greet May Day.

I can only say now as I have often said before, it has always been a sentiment with me, that all mankind should be free. —LINCOLN.

All life is a preparation for greater things.

A jest's prosperity lies in the ears of him that hears it. —SHAKESPEARE.

We thought it was the shamrocks of Ireland

which were green, not the thrones. Perhaps Tom Gibson's new throne is covered with shamrocks.

It is most proper I should wait and see the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. —LINCOLN.

The world could not exist without the sunbeams, yet you cannot catch them. Life would not be life without the heart-throbs, yet you cannot control them. The Soul is God's image within you, yet you cannot fathom it. So, character, though beyond our ken, is the most positive force in your life. And it manifests itself by what you inspire in others, of kindness, faith and nobility of purpose.

—LUDVIG DALE.

(Continued on page 220)

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Spring is here—

LADIES, we invite you to come and see our new line in New York Styles in afternoon dresses, also the latest styles in house dresses and smocks.

We have coming some new and attractive silk dress patterns.

Do not overlook seeing our new line of Spring Sport Sweaters and Sport Skirts.

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IF the doctor told you tonight that you had but a fortnight to live, do you not suppose the first thing you would think about would be the welfare of your family? And wouldn't you set about to make the best possible provision you could with the money on hand? You could buy stocks, bonds, real estate, practically everything but life insurance—that would be denied on account of physical condition. How do you know when you will be called? Isn't it up to you to consider the matter of Protection right now?

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**Springtime
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Those youngsters of yours...

Happy, carefree now. But in a few years they will be ready for college, and college educations are expensive.

A little later they will be ready to start out in the world, and they may need financial support for a time.

Are you preparing for those years that will come? Are you laying aside a definite sum in a savings account each month for a fund to send them to college and to help them begin life right?

ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Open nine days from six to eight.

(Continued from page 218.)

Health is the first of all liberties, and happiness gives us the energy which is the basis of health.

—AMIEL.

Frank Finch of Winton is getting ready to produce some real flowers again this year. At the present he has a new home and a rocky slope for a yard but by June it will resemble a Tono garden with the addition of a lily pond. It will.

Golf is calling to some Rock Springs' folk.

Who wouldn't be a "safety award" mine foreman or the wife of a mine foreman? We're all hoping to be asked to tea.

It's sad news indeed to learn that Rudy of Winton plans to go east. But surely Rudy is planning right—to study music. And we'll be looking forward to having him come back and give a concert. In the new community building.

It's nearly graduation time for another fine group of young folks to whom we offer congratulations.

In art a little soul is more essential than any amount of body.

May first is Child Health Day.

What a University President Thinks.

There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If ever you wish to go in for philanthropy, if ever you wish to be of real use in the world do something for children. If you yearn to be wise study children.

—DAVID STARR JORDAN.

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Rock Springs, Wyoming

My Mother

There's a picture in the window, of a mother old and gray,
And 'tis put there to remind us that 'twill soon be Mother's Day.

Oh her face is worn and wrinkled, and she wears a little shawl,
But my Mother's young and pretty—why she's not like that at all!

For her face is bright and happy, and her bobbed hair all in curl,

And I know if you should meet her, you would think she was a girl!

She can drive as well as Daddy, she can hike and row and swim;
When they go out on the golf links, she can score ahead of him!

So I won't get white carnations, I will choose bright red or pink;

Or perhaps some pretty pansies, they're more suitable I think.

On the day the dear word, "Mother," is on everybody's tongue,

I am going to bring my flowers to a Mother who is young!

FIRST SECURITY BANK OF ROCK SPRINGS

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

March 27, 1929

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 932,638.99
Other Assets	5,260.02
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	126,655.77
Real Estate	48,750.00
Bonds and Securities.....	6,000.00
Cash and in Banks....	851,651.09
Call Money, U. S., Municipal and Listed Securities	453,808.47

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES.... 1,305,459.56

Total Resources\$ 2,424,764.34

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Profits and Reserves.....	74,372.41
DEPOSITS	2,150,391.93

Total Liabilities\$ 2,424,764.34

Consolidated Statement of

FIRST SECURITY CORPORATION SYSTEM OF BANKS

March 27, 1929

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$21,517,651.95
Other Assets	67,843.27
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	959,092.09
Other Real Estate.....	252,571.19
Other Securities	828,296.99
Bonds Securing Circulation.....	500,000.00
5% Redemption Fund.....	25,000.00
Customers' Liability vs Letters of Credit	2,400.00
Cash and in Banks.\$	9,775,362.03
Call Money, U. S., Municipal and Listed Securities ...	12,122,089.04

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES.... 21,897,451.07

Total Resources\$46,050,306.56

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 2,386,000.00
Surplus	1,000,500.00
Profits and Reserves.....	1,512,120.35
Bank Currency in Circulation.....	494,250.00
Customers' Letters of Credit.....	2,400.00
DEPOSITS	40,655,036.21

Total Liabilities\$46,050,306.56

MEMBER BANKS

NATIONAL COPPER BANK,
Salt Lake City, Utah
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Ogden, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Boise, Idaho
FIRST SAVINGS BANK,
Ogden, Utah
ANDERSON BROS BANK,
Idaho Falls, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Pocatello, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Rock Springs, Wyo.
THATCHER BROS
BANKING COMPANY,
Logan, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Nampa, Idaho

FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Mountain Home, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Gooding, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Jerome, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Shoshone, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Hailey, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Blackfoot, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Ashton, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Montpelier, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Preston, Idaho

FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Richmond, Utah
FIRST SECURITY BANK,
Hyrum, Utah
MINERS STATE BANK,
South Superior, Wyo.
BINGHAM STATE BANK,
Bingham Canyon, Utah
GARFIELD BANKING CO.,
Garfield, Utah
MAGNA BANKING COMPANY,
Magna, Utah
MINIDOKA COUNTY BANK,
Rupert, Idaho
FIRST SECURITY BUILDING
& LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Pocatello, Idaho

IN NEARLY EVERY CASE, OUR BANKS ARE LOCATED IN UNION PACIFIC TERRITORY.

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OF COURSE, YOU DON'T NEED A KEY OPENING

Coffee Can, but why be satisfied with the old style can that has to be opened with a can opener and which leaves dangerous jagged edges. Scowcroft's Blue Pine Coffee

is now vacuum packed in a Key opening can, which leaves a smooth top and a tight fitting lid, thereby preserving the aroma to the last cup.

Too, Blue Pine Coffee is above the average. It possesses that fine sweet flavor that makes it a most delightful drink, and one that completely satisfies the coffee appetite. Blue Pine Coffee is guaranteed to please your taste or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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IN OUR NEW LOCATION
312 South Front St., Rock Springs
On or about May 15th

*De Sotos
Willys - Knights and Whippets*

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COMPANY**

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Phone 76

ROSE *FLOWER and GIFT* SHOP

BYRON DAY, Proprietor

Large Selection of Plants and Cut Flowers
for Mother's Day, May 12th
and Decoration Day, May 30th

Mother's Day Greeting Cards

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Decoration Day, May 30th

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Johnson Service & Supply Co.

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This includes a check-up of the battery, generator charging rate, distributor, carburetor adjustment, lights, brakes, shock absorbers, tire inflation and steering gear. The engine oil is also changed and the chassis lubricated. A check-up of wheel alignment and spring shackles is included as part of the 1,500 mile inspection. Everything is free except the cost of new oil and grease.

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Cars Washed, Polished
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80 miles per hour

or

Drive the NEW ESSEX
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Now is the time to clean house after a long, hard winter in which things have become pretty well covered with smoke and dirt.

We specialize in Auto Glass Replacements, Window Glass, Furniture Tops and Mirrors. Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Lacquers and Brushes.

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Acme Glass and Paint Company

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John Lucas *Wholesaler*

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BEST CIGARS,
ALL KINDS GINGER ALES**

We cannot sell all the Candies but we handle the best.

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SMITH BROS., Props.

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*It pays to keep clean—
We can help you.*

Soft Water Only Used Here

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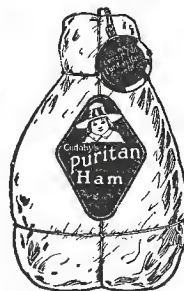
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